

BSA MODEL.
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tramway Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 100 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1921. TWO ANNAS.



B·S·A
Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tramway Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

2nd July	..	"KASHGAR" ..	8,840
8th "	..	"KARMALA" ..	8,083
16th "	..	"DELTA" † ..	8,087
23rd "	..	"NARKUNDA"* ..	16,116
30th "	..	"MOREA" ..	10,980
6th Aug.	..	"CALEDONIA" ..	7,572
14th "	..	"SYRIA" † ..	6,683
20th "	..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th "	..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092

"DELTA" / "SYRIA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

"NARKUNDA" / "MANTUA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
8th July	"MANELA"	From Colombo to Straits and China

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Remarks.
29th June	TAROBA	East & South Africa
30th "	BARALA	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
1st July	LIGNA	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACRINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Norway Maru	K. Nakamura	25th June	5th July
Perkug Maru	Yamaguchi	2nd July	14th July
Busiu Maru	....	9th July	24th July
Masudo Maru	K. Yanagi	23rd July	4th August.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tatsuta Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. kai	4668.	20th June	30th June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	9th June	11th July
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5859.	19th July	31st July.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.
Totomi Maru	T. Fusaura	3359	31st "	12th "
Wakasa Maru	R. Tsuda	6074	15th Aug.	29th "

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Knala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtsee
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,75,50
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,86,75,83
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,40

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 29, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and, every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 298,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,32,254	15	5
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundu	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Moshiarpur	Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,95,290
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	39,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murshan Road, Fort BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold

Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 615, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in cases the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

[illegible]NNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta — MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

G. N. B. VAZ, Branch Secretary, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT — Agencies in all parts of India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR
G. P. Notes, Share Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms

Further particulars from:—
Post Box 32, 'Phone 2315, KHOSLA & CO. Manager

INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1897.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents
809, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
808, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

of which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chief, High Class Cuisine and Billard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.

Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF DENTAL OUTFIT, TELESCOPIC OPERATING CHAIR, DENTAL ENGINES, OPERATING AP-PLIANCES, WORKROOM APPLICANCES ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort entire dental room outfit etc of a retired European dental surgeon of Madras comprising telescopic operation adjustable chair, side wheel dental engines, dental instruments operating appliances, workroom appliances, gold rolling machines, lathes, sterilizers, Hypodermic Syringes, extracting forceps, root elevators tweezers, scalers, cutters, etc too numerous to detail.
The above is on view

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry., Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th and To-morrow THURSDAY, the 30th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseed, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of jawari, bags of bazri, bags of toor, bags of [illegible], bags of corid, bags of [illegible], bags of dry chillies, empty wooden cases, bundles of gunny bags, bales of Hessen cloth, bales of F. P. cotton, Loose iron pipes, bale of C. P. Goods, baskets of bangles, bag of forms cases of hats, case of medicine, bags of flour, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain, case of locks, loose G. I. pipes, bundles of cotton twist, cases of oilman stores wagon of bricks, gas cylinders, case of hair oil, bundles of walking sticks, cases of baggage etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th of July, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. Vaghji Shamji, Dhanji Vaghji, Saday Ramlal the mortgagees and under the power of sale reserved to the same mortgagees under the mortgage deed dated 23rd June 1921 and made between the said mortgagees of the one part and Narbadashanker Harjivan Joshi of the other part, sell by Public Auction at the premises the under mentioned very valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of Government [illegible] ground together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Agar Street, Mahim out of [illegible] of Bombay and admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 432 New No. 4216 and Old Survey No. 592 and New Survey No. 1/1704 and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under "G" Ward Nos. 2968 (1) and 2967 and Street Nos. 432 and 433 and are bounded as follows that is to say on the East and South by public passage, on the west partly by a road passage and partly by the Oart of Shri Ganepotee Pagoda and on the North partly by Oart belonging to the Church of N. S. de Salvador and partly by the Oart of Shivdas Purshotamdas and which said premises are at present occupied by the said mortgagor and her tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sal can be had of Messrs. Hiralal and Thakordas Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 80 Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 821.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PERSONS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY ON THE WEST OF THE AGRIPADA ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND ON NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the Ismail Dossa Hooseinbhai Ismail and Gulamhusein Ismail, and with the concurrence of the mortgagees Messrs. Currimbhai and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Premises the two undermentioned properties—The Sale of the Property on the West of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST LOT.—All that the Land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts situated on the Improvement Trust West Agripada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay known as plot No. 85 of the said estate and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper passage, on the East by Motibai Street, on the South by Circus Avenue, and on the West by plot No. 84 of the said estate, and forms a portion of premises bearing new Survey No. 3528 and is assessed by the Municipality along with plot No. 84 under E Ward No. 4145 Street No. 85.

AUCTION SALE OF NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH JULY, 1921 AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

SECOND LOT.—All that land admeasuring 220 square yards or thereabouts situate on the being plot No. 16 of the Improvement Trust's Nowrojee Hill Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the passage belonging to the proposed play ground on the South by plot No. 18 of the Nowrojee Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Thakursey Tejn—on the East by the Chinch Bunder Road and on the West by Plot No. 17 of the said estate and forms a portion of the premises bearing new Survey No. 3184 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3790 and Street No. 60.

For particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. [illegible] Wadia and Co., 65, Esplanade Road Fort or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th June 1921, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 561-567: 543 to 59 and 11. Case Nos. 27 and 28 Doongli Street.

AUCTION SALE of Old Iron, Empty Casks, Carpet, Dutch Matting, Troop Gear, Scrap Cuttings, Electric Gear, Cooking Galleys, Seated, Latrines, Galley Cover, Empty Bottles, Old Anchor, Lead, Iron Tanks, etc etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29th June, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
10 cases Ham 12 pieces by 14 lbs. each.
10 cases Bacon 12 pieces by 14 lbs. each.
8 cases each 100 Boxes After Dinner Mint.
50 cases each 1 gross Soda Water bottles (Key Stone Brand).
1 case about 35 pairs gentlemen, ladies and children Boots and Shoes.
13 cases glassware and porcelainware consisting of funnels, jars, urinals, alcohol lamps, ointment pots, eye-glass, Mortar and Pestles, etc

Miscellaneous:—Show-case, corner stand, easel, teapoys, writing tables, chairs, hat-stand, sewing machine, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable property situate at Nizam Street out of Fort Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co. Auctioneers, will under insruction from and by order of the mortgagees Pestonji Nowroji Mowrawalla, Dossibai wife of the said Pestonji Nowroji Mowrawalla, Ardeshir Burjorji Lala and Kharshedji Jamshedji Khenia, being the Trustees under an Indenture of settlement dated the 1st day of December, 1898 and on account and at the risk of Hasam Mahomad the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th June, 1929, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY 29th June, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 257 7/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizam Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 227-230 and New No. 7539, Old Survey No. 1—1522 and New Survey No. 901 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6407 and Street No. 7 and bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dadabhai Nowroji Davar, Ardeshir Pestonji Davar and Nusserwanji Aspandiar on or towards the West by a street which is between the said Nizam Street and Borah Street, on or towards the South by the said Nizam Street and on or towards the North by the said Borah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerojshaw and Pane Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 48 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 488 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba, Godown at Pasta Lane No. 16 and Kalyan Lane No. 6, by order of Messrs. Dharamsey Jaitha and Co., and on account and risk of Lachhiram Motiram of Aurangabad, the following bales:—

488 F. P. bales Aurangabad Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office sh'gram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubberltyred Landaulette.
1 Bay Waler Horse.

By order of the Eslam Couch Works and on account and risk of Memon Haroon Noor Mahomed of Kalyan:—
1 Two-wheel Gig.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE STRONG MADE BY ORDER 12 IRON SAFE WITH STAND.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction This Day WEDNESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 41 Esplanade Road at their Auction Room, the 12 very strong Iron Safes with Stand.

Safe will be on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4887

AUCTION SALE OF 58 BALES AND 26 BORAS WOOL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th June, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the second lane Pinjrapole, in the godown of Seth Muljee Amersee, by order of Seth Mukundlal Balia in pursuance to the power of decree granted by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 687 of 29th March, 1921, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Ebrahim Manjee Dosa:—
26 Boras Wool.
58 Bales Wool.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property known as "Tonny House" situate at Salter Road near Grant Road station without the Fort.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Multani Tahibam Girdhandas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narmadashanker Harjivan Joshi sell the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th day of November 1920 made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, 1921 at 4 p.m. (B.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Land, admeasuring 360 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of the land described in and demised by the hereinbefore recited indenture of such lease dated the 14th day August 1920) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sleater Road, leading to the Grant Road Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 308, 385 and 388, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13685, 13829, 13891, 13893, and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202 and 204 to 207 and New Survey No. 7049 and bounded on or towards the East by a private proposed road belonging to Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjawalla, on or towards the West and North by the land of Maneckji Edalji Contractor and on or towards the South by the land demised to Leslie Crawford and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3688 (Loe) and Street No. 21BB.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the mortgagee at No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property situate at Gaiwady or Cavel Street and Colbhat Lane without the Fort.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Multani Tanilram Girdhandas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi the mortgagor sell the undermentioned properties pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 30th day of March, 1920, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagor of the other part on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July 1921, at the undermentioned time on the premises.

At 4 p.m. (B.T.) at Gaiwady or Cavel Street without the Fort.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pagandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Gaiwady or Cavel without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts formerly part of 260 square yards and bounded as follows:—

That is to say on or towards the North formerly by the house of D. Sinkera but now of Mrs. Sinoa Pascolla D'Souza, on or towards the South formerly by the house of Manekji Nowroji Daruwalla but now of Hormusji Manekji Daruwalla erected on the 77 square yards the remaining part of 260 square yards aforesaid on or towards the East partly by the said Gaiwadi or Cavel and partly by the house of J. M. Rodrigues but now of Maria Cristalina Conidida D'Souza and on or towards the West partly by the house of Esufally Tyaballi partly by house of Haji Dawood Esmail and formerly partly by the house of Nusserwanji Hormusji but which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26, New No. 169 and Old Survey No. 252, New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 8442 and Street No. 170.

At 5 p.m. (B.T.) at Colbhat Lane also known as Vanka Moholla without the Fort.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land redeemed freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Colbhat Lane also known as Vanka Moholla in the Registration Sub. District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1694, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 163 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward No. 8202 and Street No. 12 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Colbat Lane or Vanka Moholla on or towards the West by the property of estate of Nowroji Batliwala, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ignacious De Souza and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage used in common by the occupiers of the premises hereby conveyed and by the occupiers of the premises now or late of Rustomji Beramji Bharoocha situate on the South side thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Davidas Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 5, Bell Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.



AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

GRAND WEEK-END SUCCESS !
EXCELLENT NEW PICTURES !!

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In the 5 reel photo play:—

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The editor of "THE LEADER" loves his most capable "reporter" and the love is reciprocated. The drunkard brother the only obstacle having suceeded in helping the paper with exciting news unites the pair in happiness.

Also a rollicking comic:—
"HAM AN."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !

WATCH FOR THE DATES OF
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Prices:—Re. 1/8. Re. 1/-. Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

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The only place for

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URVASHI

or the

NYMPH CELESTIAL

Adapted from KALIDAS

IN 5 REELS

Produced by BHARAT FILM MANUFACTURING Co.

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST NEWS.

OH PROMISE ME
COMIC

NEXT WEEK

GEORGE B. SEITZ
in
VELVET FINGERS

A PATHE SERIAL

TIME

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

A[illegible]YS A GOOD SHOW.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have the pleasure to announce

THIS WEEK

An extremely attractive two-fold bill—comprising of one English 4-Reel Drama and one glorious Indian Mythological 6-Reel Film at the most popular and central

WEST-END CINEMA

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"Manhatten Madness"

(3000 feet)

An extremely powerful thrilling subject, featuring the famous

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and a Wonderful Indian Production

"Goverdhan-dhari"

Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company, depicting the Miraculous events that happened during the childhood of

SHRI-KRISHNA.

Wonderful Photography showing sense-staggering scenes.

Shows To-day and To-morrow at:
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

A THRILLING TALE
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LAST 3 NIGHTS.
LAST 3 NIGHTS.
LA[ST 3] NIGHTS.

At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.



of the most beautiful oriental production of recent years.

"The IDOL Dancer"

No. 2 of the Sup



SHE WONT WEAR DRESSES ! because they "Smeel Missionary"



WAIT TILL YOU SEE HER.
DEVIL—DEVIL DANCE.

You will see many strange things in THIS GLORIOUSLY BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE OF THE SOOTHERN SEAS

EMP[I]RE

EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD

RUNNING FOR THE SECOND WEEK AND STILL GOING STRONG.

TO-DAY AT 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"Vishnu Avatar"

In 8 enchanting Reels.

It is hereby notified that the SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEERS have arranged with the Proprietor of VIJAYA NOWTAM NATAK SAMAJ to give.

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AMARLAXMI

IN AID OF

THE TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 29TH INSTANT, AT 9-30 P.M.

at the BOMBAY THEATRE.

Messrs. Mahomedally and Shawkatally and other prominent leaders have kindly consented to be present.

Mrs. Naidu has kindly consented to preside.

Mahatma Gandhi will probably be present at the time of Charkha Scene in the Drama.

It is expected that there will be a great rush. People are therefore requested to book their seats at once at the Bombay Theatre or at Bhagatwadi Kabutar Khana.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

SATURDAY NEXT 2ND JULY.
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE ATTRACTION

VARIETY & CINEMA

FREDERICK SHIPMAN PRESENTS HIS VAUDEVILLE DE LUX

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in Negro Melodies and Plantation Harmonies and the real thing in

JAZZ! JAZZ! JAZZ!

Miss Gaby Hill
DANSEUSE

LILIAN BRAITHWAYTE
in the Popular War Comedy

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POPULAR PRICES.
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THE EMPRESS

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A PATHE SERIAL
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Pathe presents for the First Time

AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY DRAMA

A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"
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"THE PHANTOM FOE"

IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS

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WARNER OLAND

"THE PHANTOM FOE?"

WHO IS HE?

Discover his Identity

SOLVE HIS MYSTERY

FIFTEEN CHAPTERS OF

ACTION !
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ROMANCE !!!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present this Week at their palatial Picture Mahal

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an Indian Mythological Film of superb quality.

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Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company, depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of

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Wonderful Photography showing sense-staggering scenes

A COMEDY IN BILL PROGRAMME.

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

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WANTED—A smart TELEPHONE CLERK to join immediately. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials to the BOMBAY GARAGE, 40, Apollo Bunder.
A R635

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing GRADUATE for a local High School. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle".
A R649

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for service in Rajputana on Rs. 90 to 100 p.m. Apply to the SERVICE SECURING AGENCY.
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WANTED—DRIVERS for Sentinel Steam Wagons. Only men having long experience need apply stating wages expected to Box No. 5052, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9830

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor stag on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, financial position lowest acceptable salary to SECRETARY NATIONAL PUBLICITY Ltd., Houz Qazi, Delhi. R632
A

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CONVASSERS, who can sell sound Motor Trucks from 1 to 5 Tons. Good Commission allowed. Apply Box No. 5042, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9841

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A R 622

WANTED—An educated lady tutor for two Indian Princesses in the Bombay Presidency. Apply with degrees and other qualifications stating salary expected to Box No. 5028 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R592

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER, who has worked in a sugar factory for "Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works. Educational qualifications will also be taken into consideration. B.Sc. man will have preference. Application must come to the undersigned with testimonials stating terms—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of the Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works, Padranna, Gorakhpore.
A C9874

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

WANTED by European Firm an experienced LEDGER-KEEPER, good writer and quick at figures. Apply in writing, stating previous experience and salary required Box No. 5039, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9823

WANTED—A good FOREMAN-FITTER, one with experience of erecting Sprinkler Installation preferred. Apply by letter stating experience and salary required to W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Fort, Bombay.
A C 9848

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June. MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An Experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for an Indian State to take charge of electric power houses and installations and telephone and motor car departments. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5021, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A R 641

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Limited concern to sell its brass and other metalwares and household utensils on pay from Rs. 80—250 p.m. and handsome commission. Security required. For particulars apply to: A. P. GUPTA, M.A., LL.B., Bonski Mandi, Moradabad. U. P.
A C 9697

WANTED at once for service in Persia, Indian Doctor, with Registrable English qualifications. Period of engagement six months in first instance with probable extension to three years. Salary up to Rs. 700 per month, with free quarters for first class man. Apply Box No. 5050 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9864

WANTED for The National Muslim University, Aligarh, a PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, a professor of Economics and Lecturers in political Science, Physics and Biology. Only gentlemen with distinguished academic careers and previous experience need apply. Please mention minimum remuneration acceptable. Apply to:—The PRINCIPAL, National Muslim University, Aligarh
A C 9850

WANTED by the Jalgaon Municipality, a CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150-25/3-250—15 p.m. as horse allowance. Persons applying for the post should have passed the L.C.E. or B. E. examination or the University School Final or the Matriculation examination. Preference will be given to one who has good municipal experience and who possesses knowledge of practical engineering. Applicants should submit their applications with copies of their certificates and testimonials of their previous work if any within one month. BLUZU, President, Jalgaon Municipality, Jalgaon Municipal Office.
A C9827

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a young energetic well experienced in coal agency line of big European Firm good knowledge of correspondence accounts, etc., and general office routine can join immediately. Apply Box No. 5044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 626

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TO LET—GODOWNS at Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road. Apply VISANJI SONS & CO., 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
C C 9842

TO LET—SHOPS at Sandhurst Road in Soneji House, opposite Dr. Parekh's Hospital. Apply Dr. SONEJI.
C R648

TO LET—SPACIOUS GODOWNS at Patelwadi Love Lane, Mazagon. Apply PARBHUDAS V. PATEL.
C R482

TO SUB-LET IMMEDIATELY—A portion of FIRST FLOOR in Medows Street, measuring 800/900 square feet for offices, etc. Apply M. P. GOCULDAS & Co., 61, Medows Street, Fort.
C C9866

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C R 621

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C R539

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C R618

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C R 497

TO LET—LARGE GODOWNS in central position of Docks and Railway Goods Yards. Apply Box No. 5043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R623

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply to A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, Upper Floor, Only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply to ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazaar, near Musjid Bunder or Chagala Villa, DADAR.
C C 639

TO SUB-LET.—Well furnished commodious BUNGALOW at Chowpati four Roms with kitchen and bath and stable separate for two months, monthly rent Rs. 215. Apply Box No. 5037, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R607

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S GUILD—An upto date boarding and lodging Inst., under experienced management starting from 1st July. Terms Rs. 45 only to avoid disappointment. Apply sharp to CLIFFORD BARRETTO, Pereira Building, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
E R 646

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

SALE.—One FULTON LORRY, 1½ tons purchased September 1920, used only one month, rehauled and re-printed. Price Rs. 6,000 or near offer. Apply Post Box No. 5035, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J R605

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

DO YOU WANT PIANOS?—For Sale or Hire best terms, and bargain price, suits all pockets also one German Violin, Electric side Hall lamp and Pianola. Box No. 5046, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R608

ONE VICTORIA with horse and complete outlet Rs. 450 or nearest offer. Apply post Box No. 5036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J R 606

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

A good Dodge Bros. Motor Car imperfect running order. Apply to H. R. PITALWALA, Dhabu Street, Bombay, No. 9.
C 9845

FOR SALE—A 75 H.P. Ruston and Proctor Oil Engine working and a verticle Deal Frame and a Band Saw. Refer to THE BHARUCHA SAW MILLS, Mount Road, Mazagon.
JA R627

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9880

TO MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.—If you have furniture, cotton, yarn and cloth bales, lime, bricks, sand, coal, stone, etc., etc., to convey from one place to another for export or any other purpose, we are ready to offer you our 3 and 5 Ton Lorries on turns, hour or day conditions as desired.
For rates and other particulars please apply or see:—C. K. LALAN AND CO., Managing Agents, Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., 233, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No. 2880.
JA R 9776

REMEMBER SATURDAY, the 2nd July—UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION under instructions from Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys to the parties conserned at 3 p.m. in our show rooms:—3 DAIMLER CARS (one Landaulette and 2 Touring) Brand new, Latest model, complete with standard equipments, 1 ROAMER CAR, 2nd hand, slightly used, complete with standard equipments in perfect running order. Please CALL OVER and see them at our Show Rooms, HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Bombay.
JA C9846

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Looms BRAND NEW of Henry Livesey's and Hacking's. Also Warping machines and Grey winders. For particulars, please write to Box No. 4037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R375

FOR SALE—Two English BRICK MOULDING MACHINES. Two EARTH GRINDING MACHINES in working order. Apply Box 5029, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C 9804

FOR SALE—CONDENSING ENGINE 16" x 32" with Condensor, Marrhall; Double Kopar Opmer; 15 and 30 H P enginesboilers; 1/2 and 5/8 Punching-Shearing; Saw machines; lathes; drillings etc. M. H. DIN SHAW & Co., Green Street, Fort.
K R616

BOOKS & STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. L629

FREE (1) KEY TO SUCCESS, (2) HOME TO LEARN SHORTHAND AT HOME and (3) PARTICULARS of HOME to GROW RICHES with 300 easy-independant and honourable ways of making money. Enclose ½ anna stamp CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi.
L R 638

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Students enrolled daily for Higher Accountancy, Auditing, Bookkeeping, Banking courses. Special Shorthand Speed class will begin from July. Fees moderate. Apply PRINCIPAL, opt., Whiteaway.
M R 644

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial, specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy are proceeding. Apply immediately for prospectus: GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R 642

WANTED for the Gujarati A. V. School, Rangoon, an experienced GRADUATE Headmaster S. T. C. preferred. Also Gujarati Senior-trained teachers. Good prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials, stating experience qualifications and salary wanted. PRANJIVAN JETHABHAI, Secretary, 3, Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
M C9720

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Sangli High School; an M.A., strong in English and Sanskrit will have a preference. Salary according to qualifications. Applications for the same will be received up to the 15th July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy. Edl. Inspector, Sangli. Sangli, 23rd June 1921.
M C9829

WANTED—TEACHERS for the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools. M.A.'s and B.A.'s with languages, Mathematics, or Science as the special subjects will be preferred. Pay from Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 115 for M.A.'s. Pay from Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100 for B.A.'s. Special allowance for special qualifications. Apply before the end of July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy Edl Inspector, Sangli 23rd June, 1921.
M C9830

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

BUILDING MATERIALS, second-hand required suitable for servants' chawl of forty rooms in Poona, viz., Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Timber Scantlings, Doors and Windows and Roofing Tiles. Delivery in Poona or Bombay. Apply Box No. 5047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R637

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RECEIVED best English MAGNIFYING THERMOMETERS, can be had from JAL TATA, c/o Dr. Buchia, Balaram Street.
T R630

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP—Overhauling, painting and repairs to Motor Cars of all descriptions done perfectly, quickly and at reasonable rates at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, SHAW & CO., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi & Transport, Service, Limited.
T C 9754

175 RUPEES, Improved Model, 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early, we have very few left now. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, Fine, ...	125
Empire 1, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2, ...	150
Moile, Visible, Portable, little used	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used, ...	250
L. C. Smith, 2, 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt, ...	275
Oliver 9, Brief, Rebuilt, 275, Policy, ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	230
Remington 11, 225, Brief, 240, Policy, ...	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300, Br.,	325
Remington 10, new, used few days, ...	375
Royal 6, Brief Size, ...	175
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	230
Ribbons, Carbons, and Repairs.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
... Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copri Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE INDO BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

ON and after 1st July the address of the above Company will be
ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Second Floor,
(Entrance in Green Street).
C 9817

STEEL BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

ON and after 1st July the address of the above Company will be,
ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Third Floor,
(Entrance in Green Street.)
C9818

BUILDING STONE.

A big stock of all sorts of good black BUILDING STONE ready for immediate delivery at CHEAPER RATE.
MANAGER, KALAYAN STONE QUARRY, Kalayan Panwell Road, Ry. Bridge.
R465

FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

SALE OF COUPES.
AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1921, daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.
Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservator's office.
(Sd.) G T. WRAFTER, ESQR., I. F. S.
Conservator of Forests.
C 9745

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 P. C. FIVE-AND TEN YEAR BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.
(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.
(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.
(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.
(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.
(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus per cent. margin.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg).
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 6th July 1921.
C 9835

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE whole of the grass and Babool sticks falling within the cantonment area Santa Cruz, is FOR SALE, which can be seen at any time except Sundays. Please apply to the Cantonment Magistrate, Santa Cruz on or before 28th June, 1921. The auction sale of the above will be held at Santa Cruz, Cantonment Magistrate's Office at 3 p.m. on 29-6.21.

SECRETARY,
Cantonment Committee, Santa Cruz
TA C 9816

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to inform the public that the Power of Attorney given by the undersigned to Mr. Ismail Cassambhoy, is hereby cancelled from the 23th day of June, 1921, so if any persons do any dealings with him on my behalf may do so on their own responsibility. The undersigned or his estates is not responsible for the same.

ABDULHAMID HABIBBHOY,
Proprietor,
Malad Estates.
R611

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(In corporated in England.)

REDUCTION IN SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from Wednesday the 29th instant the following Suburban Trains will be cancelled:—

DOWN TRAINS.

83	Down	Victoria Terminus	dep.	4-45
89	Down	Victoria Terminus	dep.	6-35
147	Down	Victoria Terminus	dep.	9-40
149	Down	Victoria Terminus	dep.	10-25
109	Down	Victoria Terminus	dep.	11-30
115	Down	Victoria Terminus	dep.	13-55
135	Down	Victoria Terminus	dep.	21-40

UP TRAINS.

136	Up	Victoria Terminus	arr.	0-10
138	Up	Victoria Terminus	arr.	5-20
90	Up	Victoria Terminus	arr.	9-15
146	Up	Victoria Terminus	arr.	10-50
150	Up	Victoria Terminus	arr.	12-15
108	Up	Victoria Terminus	arr.	13-40
116	Up	Victoria Terminus	arr.	16-25
151	Down and 152 up will run on Saturdays only.			

A new time-table will be introduced shortly.

D. S. BURN.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th June, 1921.
C9859

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Size 48in. by 78in. Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 36in. Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa Arabia, Mesopotamia, by European as well Indians of all classes and creeds and continu to give universal satisfaction.
Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the yea 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:-
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Bombay No.

THE CEYLON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, 30th day of June 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors's Report and the duly audited profit and Loss A/c for the 12 months ending 31st March 1921 and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To appoint a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible and offer himself for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and
(5) To transact other ordinary business.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 23rd day of June to 6th day of July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS AJAM & CO.,
Agents.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 14th June, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Regtd. office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the 23rd June 1921 to whom Dividend warrants will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once.
C 9728

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE First Term of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.
Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or have passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.
All candidates for admission to the College must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.
All candidates must produce certificates of moral character.
Those candidates who desire to obtain scholarships (Value Rs. 20 per mensem) must present themselves on 1st JULY at 10 a.m. Only those who have passed the Matriculation, School Final or Government Service Examination or possess the School Leaving Certificate are eligible for selection as scholars.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 6th June, 1921.
M C 9835

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 28th day of June, 1921, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of July, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 16th day of June 1921.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 28th June, 1921.
C 9

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 28th day of June, 1921, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of July, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 16th day of June 1921.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 28th June, 1921.
C 9860

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 28th day of June, 1921, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 60 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 16th day of June 1921.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 28th June, 1921.
C 9871

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 28th day of June, 1921, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 16th day of June 1921.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 28th June, 1921.
C 9872

THE TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.

STOLEN AWAY.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1177 of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., in the name of Nursilal Bhukhandass has been stolen away. Any claim in respect of this Share certificate should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the above said Company, Navsari Building Fort Bombay otherwise a Duplicate Share Certificate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

Bombay, 27th June, 1921.
R 636

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

(Medium of instruction—Urdu.
English Language—a compulsory subject).
Term begins—SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1921.

NOTICE.

ADMISSION to the First and the Third Year Classes will commence from the 30th June, 1921. Applications to reach the College Office by the 16th of July, 1921. Forms of Application to be had of the Head Clerk, College Office. Applications not according to the prescribed form will not be considered.

A. SIDDIQI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Principal.
C9868

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and audited statement of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1921.
2. To confirm the nomination of a Director.
3. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st July 1921, to 15th July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.
320, Mint Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th June, 1921.
C9851

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 16th June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	—
July	7.49
Aug.	—
Sept.	7.76
Oct.	7.92
Nov.	—
Dec.	8 11
Jan.	8.15
Feb.	—
Mar.	8 39
April	—
May	—

MONEY MARKET.

London, 22nd June, 1921.

Rentes 3% — 56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot — 35 3/8
" 2 months hence — 35 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st — 5 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st — 5 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months — 6 5/8
" " " 6 " — 7
Bar Gold (per oz) — —
Interest day to day loans — 4 1/4
" 7 day Market loans 5
Amount, Paid Bank of England about — £3 1/2 p/c.
— — — since 28th April 1921

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 25th June, 1921.

Futures at New York — July 11.04, Oct. 11 95, Jan 12.64
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports — 24 000
" Exports to Great Britain — 14 000
" " to Continent — Nil
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — July 10 85, Oct. 11 72, Jan. 12 35
Spot Cotton at New York — 11 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans — 10.38
New Orleans 10 a.m.— July 10.37, Oct 11 16
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality — 6 3/16
Demand Bills — 3,74,75
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined — 99 1/4
Do Foreign — 59 3/4

WHEATS.

London, 22nd June, 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 3/2 lbs.
June-July 77/6 62 lbs. June/July — 78/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. — 80/0
AUSTRALIAN Fair Sellers — 75
KARACHI BARLEY — —
WHEAT Choice White K sohi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. July Paid. — 74/6

METALS.

London, 22nd June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper — £70 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. — £70 1/4
Copper Braziers — £110
Yellow Metal — 9 1/2
Hard Spelter — 21
Corrugated Sheets — £25

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris — Francs — 46-89

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %, 1960/90 — £71 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %, — £77 1/4
War Loans 5 %, 1929/47 — £87 5/16
Consols 2 1/2 %, — £45 3/4

REMEMBER SATURDAY THE 2ND JULY.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION under instructions from Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co. Attorneys to the parties concerned at 3 p. m. IN OUR SHOW ROOMS:—

3 DAIMLER CARS (one Landaulette and 2 Touring) Brand new, Latest model, complete with standard equipments.

1 ROAMER CAR. 2nd hand, slightly used, complete with standard equipments, in perfect running order.

PLEASE CALL OVER and see them at our Show Rooms, HUGHES ROAD.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE, BOMBAY.

PENS!!! RAZORS!!! WATCHES !!

FRESH STOCK.

Prompt Execution.

Blackbird Rs. 2-11, Watermans Rs. 6-7, Swan Rs. 4-8, Safety Rs. 6-4, Hardware Rs. 2-6, Blackbird Nib Re. 1-12, Kropp Razor Rs 4-14, German Crown and Sword Rs. 3-8, German Liliput Rs. 2-12, Wilkinson Rs. 4-4, Joseph Rodgers Rs. 2-8, Railway Regulator Pocket, Rs. 4-14, Nickel, 13in., cylinder Rs. 6-8, Nickel, 12in. 10 Jew, Lever Rad Rs. 12-8; Silver, 13 Lever, 15 Jew Rad Rs. 20; Rolled Gold square 13in.. 10 Jew Rad or plain Rs. 17-8, Rolled Gold, 12 lever, Fully Jew, Fine Rad, Paris shaped Rs. 29, Rolled Gold Expanding Bracelet Rs. 6-8, Silver Re. 3, Pocket Electric Lamp Rs. 4-8, Rubber Stamps of all Designs, Re. 4. Cycles, Typewriters, Spare Parts and Accessories for all things and Stationery Available Whole Sale and Retail.

LOVELUCK & CO.,

Post Box 280, Madras.

Rupee Paper 3½ %, — £37
Indian Stock-3½ %, Sterling Loans 56
Government Securities 3 %, — £49 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard CureJuly-August 11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June, — 8
Tone:—Dull

SEEDS.

London, 22nd June, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferospore Real Bold June-July, Firmly held — £20 1/4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, Firmly held — ££19 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Tending lower.
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-S ip June-July Quiet — £ 22
TONE OF LINSEED:—
LINSEED. Argentine Plata June JulySellers Paid Quiet Poor D. — £18 3/4
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered) per ton June July Sellers... — £10 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED:—
June-July, sellers — £21 1/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 28.

In accordance with the higher advices reported from New York the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 325 and after touching Rs. 326¼ declined till Rs. 322 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 321. At Coloba the market opened at Rs. 320 and closed at Rs. 320½.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday. Exporters as well as local millwalas were poor buyers. About 1000 bales only are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay 28th June 1921

Fully Good Broach	July-August	—	320 1/2
" " Bengal	July	—	2 8
" "	September,	—	250
Fine Oomra	July	—	302 1/2
" "	September	—	317 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th June, 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August,	322
Fully Good Bengal	July,	241
Fully Good Bengal	September	252
Fine Oomra's	July,	302
" "	September,	319

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 28th June, 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind — Punjab	255	250	233
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	311	301	286
M.G. Central P. No. 1	341	331	316
M.G. Central P. No. 2	326	316	301
M.G. Broach	320	320	305
Southerns F.	340	330	315

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 27th June, 1921.

Cotton	7,243	Bales.
Wheat	17,801	Qrts.
Linseed	10,204	"
Rape, etc.	647	"
Gingellyseed	65	"
Poppyseed	365	"
Groundnuts	210	"
Castorseed	274	"
Rice	4979	"
Myrabolams	685	"
Cottonseed	272	"
Mowrasseed	2	"
Gram	1965	"
Jowar	3	"
Mawa	Nil	"
Barley	1702	"
Bajra	1802	"
Coal	1645	Tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

28 June 1921.

Sterling B. C. T. D. 1-3½.
Sterling B C. D. D 1-3 9/16
Banks Selling T T 1-3 5/16.
Banks Selling D. D. 1-3 11/32.
Japan 201.
Hongkong 208.
Singapore 180.
Shanghai 283.
America 421.
Lyons 290.
Silvern 35 1/4d. Forward 35d
Bar Silver Rs. 93/7.
Gold £5-9-6d.
Mint Gold Rs. 31-8.
Cross 377.
Belgium 46.80.
Italian 75.50
Swiss 22-20.
French Cross 46-60.
G. Mark 271.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6½ per cent

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations

28th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	85	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	85	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	8	0
Do.	2	92	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 28th June, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	91	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	100	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	100	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	100	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Patent Tile Joint		25	8	0
Copper English Bars		59	0	0
Brass-Bars		38	0	0
Lead		53	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazzar Rates

6 30 p. m. 28th June, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	70	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	70	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gejar 75-25	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gejar 50-50	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	12	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	50	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sept.	10	4	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	16	3	0
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gejar 85/15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gejar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gejar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			

MONEY AND SHARES MARKET.

Bombay, June 28.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 31-7-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-5/16.
D. D. on London 1/2-11/32.
D. D. on Paris Frcs 290.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 320
T T on Japan Rs. 199.
60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 192.
American Cross rate Dols. 3.76¼
Paris Cross rate Frcs 46.70.
German Cross rate Mrks 262.
London Silver spot D. 35-1/8d.
London Silver forward DD 35.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 97.
3½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21, 19-410.
4 per cent.Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96-8.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65.
5 per cent. Port Trust due 1960, 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1945, 83
5 per cent Municipal due 1923-42, 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

Market opened weak but after heavy fluctuations closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Asd. Advance 2000, By Cotton 1190, By. Dyeing 1190 Art, Century 1150 Cent. India 1140, Colaba Land 2700, Crescent 702/5, Finlay 1052/8, Ind. Bleaching 160 xd., Ins. Currimbhoy 1160, David 1080, Fazulbhoy 1060, Finlay 1052/8, Ind. Bleaching 150 vd., Ins. Malwa 650, Rasturchand 1350, Ronnoor 3135, New Great 900, Pearls 1200, Phoenix 1140, Snapurji 410, Simplex 780, Swan 1140, Swadeshi 4225.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 690, By. Burma 910, By. Burma N. 1. 110 pf., Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8, By. Tram way 150, By. Steam 660, Ind. Cement 304 xd, Kalik Ord. 252/8, Kalik Defd 1050, New India Ins. 1 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord 110 xd, Tata Defd. 670 vd, Tata Hydro 970, Tata Oil 85, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 11/8.

COLOUR-MARKET.

June 28.

Quotations:—
Congo-red Rs 3/4/0 to 4/ per lb.
Congo-magenta Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 14 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 8/4/0 per lb.
Cryssophenine Rs. 7 per lb
Bismark Brown Rs 4 per lb.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 100/110 per cwt.
Alizarine (Brahama) Rs. 150/170 per cask.

MILL-STORES.

June 28.

The quotations are:—
Healds Rs. 3-6-0.
Reeds Rs 0-5-0.
Bandings (Oldham) Rs. 1-10.0.
Fillets (Cyl and Dot.) Rs. 1-12-0
Fillet Emery ..... Rs. 0-4-0.
Studbags (Jap) Rs 40.
Rowings (Jap.) Rs. 35.
Conical 5" (Jap) Rs. 9.
Ring Rabbeth s" Rs. 13.
Warpers 5 by 3½ Rs. 60.

CHEMICALS.

June 28.

Market is steady. Farina K is maintained at Rs. 24-0-0 per cwt. Sago has no further move. Business in starches is fair.

Heavy chemicals are a bit quiet. Home market in general is dull. German Chemicals have made sufficient in road in Bombay market.

Bazar rates are almost the same.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 2[illegible].

There was only small business done in the Jute shares, prices being slightly easier. A fair number of coal shares changed hands. The following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Coal: Bansjorah 19/8, Bengal 860, Bhulabararee 55, Burrakur 52, prefs. 45, Baraboni 12/12, Samla Kendra 28/12, Union 12.

Jute: Albion 225, Anglo India prefs 99, Budge budge prefs. 100 s.l., Fort Gloster prefs 102, Fort William 231/8, Howrah 32/8 and 33 s.l., Kamarhatty ord. 607, prefs 90/8, Kanknarah 388, Hukumchand 3/2dis., Lothina 227, Nuddea 39/4, Reliance 29/12, Century 6/10.

Miscellaneous: Allahabad Bank prefs. 90, Alliance Bank prefs. 90, Automatic Tools 5/2, Bengal Bridge 3/8, British India Tobacco 3/14, British India Corporation 10/12, defd. 14/14, Central Province Cement 8, Dunbar Cotton 394, Imperial Bank (Rights) 128, Kesoram Cotton 14/4, Kumar dhubi Engineering 14/8, s.l., Premier Oil 9/4, Russa Engineering 101, Thornycroft (India).

Government paper at 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/6, small lots at 58/10, War Bonds short loans 100, 1925 100/4, and 1928 100/4 per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five sixteenths pence; and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven thirty pence.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

The following is a copy of the letter of Lord Ronaldshay from London, dated the 19th May, to Mr. P. C. Sarkar, Secretary the All-India Cow Conference, Calcutta, in which he deals with the indiscriminate slaughter of cows in India:—

I was extremely gratified and interested to receive your communication representing as you do so many important interests in the agricultural world in India. I am deeply sensible of the kind remarks you have been good enough to express towards myself for the efforts I have made in the House of Lords to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of cows in India. The memorial submitted to Lord Chelmsford should strengthen my hands in my further attempts on behalf of agricultural India, and I shall not fail to bring this petition to the notice of the Secretary of State; in this connection I am further supported now by a personal friend of mine Mr. J. C. Gould in the House of Commons, the Hon. Member for Cardiff, Wales. Many of the points in the memorial were emphasised by me in my House and certainly Lord Sydenham's remark that if cows were not killed they would starve for want of grazing ground, only went to prove the accuracy of my statement, as to the insufficiency of grazing ground which must be provided. if both the export of cattle and killing are to be prevented.

The Government's reply to me that under the new Parliament Act these matters are relegated to the executive of the Indian administration in India, can hardly be considered satisfactory in face of the indifferent attitude advocated there and until something definite can be done in one or the other country, we must continue our efforts in both, as the question is altogether too vast and too important to be shelved in this manner. Here I am now in course of arranging a personal interview with Mr. Montagu, and should this not have the desired result, further efforts will most certainly be made in Parliament. The petition sent to Lord Chelmsford is far more complete and detailed than anything I have yet obtained from Government Statistics here; and the manner in which this has been drawn up is ample proof of the right of the Indian people to have voice in the management of their own affairs. So far back as 1888 when I was in your country I became aware of the great political insight of Indian gentlemen with whom I conversed. Their knowledge of our political history was a revelation to me and with the awakening that has taken place, an opportunity should be given to such men to show that Indian gentlemen are capable of assisting wisely in the administration of all Indian affairs.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29,731
Temperature of Air — degrees	85 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer — "	73 8
Dew Point — "	76 5
Relative humidity of Air "	0 750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)	4 4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	90 2
Minimum do do "	81 8
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	W, W N W,
Movement of Wind do. miles	162
Fall of Rain inches	0.00
Total fall during month "	26 61
do. year "	26 61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 28th	0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Monday	4th July	m10 33	23 3
		10 19a	26 11

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Monday	4th July	m3 45	15 4
		4 32a	19 0

C. EBRARIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE

The annual general meetings of the Cooperative Credit Societies of the Mahomedbhoy mill ring dept. and Mahomedbhoy mill mule dept. conducted under the supervision of the above Institute were held on the 24th instant under the presidentships of Mrs. G. N. Sahasrabudhe and Mr. Kondaji Raoji Master respectively. Corrections and additions in the rules, reading and recording of the annual report, division of the net profit, selection of a new Committee, etc., were done in the Meetings.

Then Messrs. Deorukhkar, Phansalkar, and Varadkar made short speeches, advising the members to make their Society an ideal one.

The Bank of England discount rate has been reduced to six per cent.

In the House of Commons at question time Sir Robert Horne said that the total expenditure on the military and naval operations in Russia since the Armistice was fifty-seven millions.

NAGPUR TO GO DRY!

MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 27.

The Nagpur Municipality has passed the following resolution:

"That in order to promote abstinence and to improve economic condition of the people, this Committee considers that sale of all kinds of liquor, whether foreign or country, except for medical purposes, excluding area of the civil station sub-committee, should be stopped and legal steps should be taken to bring the above view into effect."

FLIGHT OF AN OPERA CO.

30 ARTISTS STRANDED IN GAVA

(Associated Press.)

WELTEVREDEN, June 25.

The Royal Opera Company organised by the Eastern Tours Limited of the Grand Opera House, Calcutta, who played successful seasons in India, Straits Settlements earlier in the year are at present stranded in Java penniless on account of failure of the Eastern Tours Limited, which is refusing to supply funds necessary for return passage to England. Thirty artistes are now living in Java without any means. The Dutch Indian press is severely condemning the attitude of Eastern Tours Limited. The British Consul is also taking up matter.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO B. GUIANA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 25.

The "Madras Mail" writes, in connection with the invitation of British Guiana Government to Indians to settle in the Colony as follows:—

It is understood from the Secretary of State that Colonial Government is willing to undertake legislation assuring to Indian immigrants to the colony equal political rights and that now the Government have been requested to prepare a draft of this new Ordinance. The Government of India, we understand, contemplate sending a small deputation to British Guiana to investigate local conditions as to the suitability of colonization, and to report whether any further changes will be necessary before emigration should be reopened. The Government of India, we understand, have decided to send this deputation at the end of this year. It is possible that one or two members of the deputation may be drawn from the Madras Presidency, whence generally large numbers emigrate.

The Government of India are now ascertaining the opinions of local Governments in connection with this resolution of the Legislative Assembly urging the desirability of codification of Hindu Law. In persuance of this the Madras Government are asking for opinions on the subject of the Judges of the Madras High Court, the Advocate-General, Bar and Vakils Associations and a number of leading lawyers.

DISCONTENT AMONG THE G. I. P. WORKSHOP MEN

There having arisen a keen feeling of discontent among the workshop men of the G. I. P. Railway shop at Parel owing to certain heavy fines imposed upon the men of the Foundry Shop, a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union was called some time back by Mr. Jhabvala, the Secretary of the Railway Union where the men expressed a keen desire to go on strike if their heavy fines were not remitted. It then became a question for the general body to consider. A meeting of the whole Parel Shop and the Matunga Shops was convened last Friday at Poibavdi under the presidency of Mr. Ginwala, where the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

I. This meeting strongly protests against the heavy fines imposed upon 13 men in the Foundry Shop by the Foreman as no such heavy fines were imposed formerly and only in extreme cases fines were imposed; and it earnestly requests, the Agent and the Loco-Superintendent to remit or reduce the same so as to allay great discontent among the men.

II. This meeting further resolves that if the above request is not granted the same will lead to grave discontent among the men of the Foundry Shop and they will be compelled to sympathise with their fellow workers.

In addition to decontrolling agriculture Government has compounded the present years liabilities by payment of four pounds sterling per acre in respect of the oat crop and three pounds sterling in respect of wheat and has also allocated a million sterling for the furtherance of agricultural research.

BY PAYING RS. 10 IN FOUR INSTALMENTS BE THE PROPRIETORS OF A FACTORY AND SERVE THE MOTHERLAND.

The political Independence of India depends on her industrial development by her own capital and by her own people. Indians can never achieve complete political independence until and unless they can produce their necessaries of life themselves in the country and thereby check the wealth of the poor Motherland from being exploited by the foreigners. For every country financial independence and wealth are the two essential parts of political independence.

For the fulfilment of the above theories practically in a particular line and having regard to the immense profit that the foreign sugar manufacturers have been making during the last few years causing thereby great hardship to the poor sons of the Motherland due to dearness of sugar, some of the servants of the Motherland have registered a Company by the name of the East Bengal Sugar Mills Ltd. under the Indian Companies Act, in order to cultivate sugar cane on the evergreen and fertile soil of Bengal and therefrom to manufacture sugar on modern methods by modern appliances. One of the Directors of the above company is Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb, servant of the Motherland. The present capital of the company is 6,00,000 divided into 60,000 shares. The price of each share has been fixed at Rs. 10 so that both the poor and the rich may be the proprietors of the factory. Out of Rs. 10, Rs. 2 shall have to be paid with the application Rs. 3 on allotment and the balance of Rs. 5 in two equal instalments of Rs. 2-8 each. No big work can be achieved, if ten people do not co-operate together and work for it. For this reason the success of this big enterprise depends on the co-operation of you gentlemen. Therefore all gentlemen should at once purchase shares of this Company, otherwise the price of these shares will be three or four times more after a few days and you shall have to repent. Please get the prospectus and application form of the above Company at once from the address below and be the proprietor of the factory and thereby oblige us and the Motherland more particularly.

Agents for selling shares of this concern are wanted from every nook and corner of India on a remuneration ranging from 6 to 10 per cent in proportion to the work. Able and competent men may apply with references to.

THE EAST BENGAL SUGAR MILLS, LTD.
55, Ezra Street, CALCUTTA.
9729

WORDS OF WARNING.

Many people take insufficient heed of a slight headache, a failing appetite, frequent biliousness, an undue weariness of the body, a state of flatulence or a condition of constipation. They think they will "soon be all right"—that these slight ailments will soon pass off." This is not a wise and prudent policy. It should be an urgent matter with everybody to cure dyspeptic troubles in the earliest stages. Little ailments—so-called—often ave an unexpected way of developing into serious illnesses. It is necessary therefore, to check them at once. Nor is this difficult. Such disturbance of the digestive system as results from sluggish liver and kidneys, from torpid bowels, from a stomach lacking tone, is effectively corrected by the use of that reliable remedy—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc.

Sold everywhere

in boxes, price, As. 8. 12, & Rs. 2.

BLUNT RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen as new. As. 6 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8 Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co. 28 Medows street (Opp Cornagilia) Bombay

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS OF PERFUMERY AND TO LET PREPARATIONS.

We have just unpacked the following various sorts of Perfumes etc., which we have specially ordered out from Messrs. F. Wolf & Son, Germany.

Divinia Perfume, Hair Lotion, Powder, Soap, Brillentine Crystallized, Bath Salt Kalodrema Shaving Cream, Shaving Sticks, Face Powder, Tale Powder.

Phantasnia Perfume-Rose, Jasmia, Lilly of the Valley.

Odenta Tooth Cream, Liquied Dentifrice Diamela Hair Lotion, Rococo Hair Lotion, Violet Hair Lotion, Elta Hair Lotion, Niaurah Hair Lotion, Ice Hair Lotion, Eau de Quinine Parma Violet Hair Lotion.

Eau de Cologne Assorted Perfumes, Ice Eau de Cologne.

The Indo-Foreign Perfumery & General Stores

BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE V. AUSTRALIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 28.

The weather was dull when the play began at Northampton today between Northamptonshire and the Australians. The Australians batting first on a fast wicket made 538 for six wickets. Andrews made 58, Macartney 193 including 31 fours, Taylor 63 and Gregory 108 not out.

Hobbs reappeared at the Oval versus the Oxford University and was accorded a tremendous ovation.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

AMERICANS' RECORD SCORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 28.

In the Golf Championship at St. Andrews the Americans, Hutchison and Barnes scored 69 and 70 on the Eden and the Old courses respectively. These scores constitute records.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHIMIDZU'S SUCCESS IN THIRD ROUND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 22.

In the third round of the Men's Singles at Wimbledon, Shimidzu beat Turnbull 8/3, 7/5, 6/1.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

AMERICAN HUTCHINSON HEADS THE SCORES:

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

The American, Hutchison, headed the scores in the first round of the Open Golf Championship at St. Andrews returning 72 for the Old Course.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., June 28.

The wicket was again in perfect condition when match between the Australians and Northamptonshire was resumed this morning before six thousand spectators. The Australians were all dismissed for 621 Gregory making 107 including fourteen fours and Ryder 93 including ten fours.

Northhampton could do nothing with Australian bowling and were dismissed for 69 and 68. In the first innings Gregory took three for 30 and Armstrong six for 21 and in the second Mailey took six for 46.

Australia thus won by an innings and 484 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., June 28.

Oxford University beat Surrey by ten wickets. Hobbs in the first innings only made two but he returned to his best form in the second innings and was unlucky in being run out when 49.

Lancashire beat Glamorgan by four wickets.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

SECOND GAME DESCRIBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 28.

In the second polo match England gave a vastly improved display. They were in slow to find their form while the Americans immediately jumping into their stride quickly gained a three-goals' lead. They always led subsequently, but this was due to their opponents' erratic shooting at goal rather than their own good play. England were attacking for three-fourths of the game, but did everything except shoot goals. Shot after shot went outside and more than one sitter was missed. Hence though England played better polo and had much the better of the play generally, they paid the penalty of their mistakes. Had they taken their chances they would probably have won.

Milburn for once was quite off colour and Watson Webb was not so steady, but the brilliance of the forwards atoned for the comparative failure of the backs. Wodehouse was quite the best man on the field. The weather was fine and the game very fast. The start was sensational, America scoring thrice in three minutes. Directly the ball was thrown in Stoddart opened the scoring and the same player quickly added two more goals. England found her form in the second chukker and Wodehouse scored after clever team-work, but the Americans finished the period with another goal by Hitchcock after Barrett had scored England's second point. Many chances were thrown away by England in the next period, with the result that America was able to score a goal for a goal though outplayed generally. Tomkinson twice hit through Hitchcock and Watson Webb adding points for America. When the ponies were changed for the fourth time America led by seven goals to four. In the fifth and the sixth chukkers, whenever success came England's way the Americans seemed to break away and neutralise the effort, but at the beginning of the last chukker, England despite poor scoring attempts had reduced the lead by two goals, Watson Webb, shortly after the final chukker opened, scored and directly afterwards a penalty against Lockett for crossing sealed England's fate, Milburn making no mistake from the thirty yards' range. The bell went immediately afterwards. The umpire, Mr. Treshman Gilbey, was knocked down by a pony and badly cut on the head and during the game Watson Webb got a lacerated hand and the game was delayed while the hand was bandaged. The Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, the Duke of Connaught and the King of Spain were present.

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

The teams are unaltered for today's second polo test. Milburn's back, is still a trifle sore but it is unlikely to prevent him from playing. England's handicap is lack of ponies. Her two best animals are incapacitated by injuries received last Saturday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

In the second round of the Men's Singles at Wimbledon Gordon Lowe beat Doctor Fyzee 2/6, 6/4, 6/3, 6-1.

In the first round of Ladies' Singles Mrs. Peacock beat Mrs. Bruce 6/1, 6/0.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

There was a great gathering of spectators on the Cooperage last night to witness the match between the Shropshires and the Gunners and the hopes entertained of a close game were fully realised. The first half was most evenly contested but the Shropshires gradually wore down the opposition and at the end had played the Gunners to a standstill. They only scored two goals but the score might very easily have been much greater. There is no doubt that the Shropshires have easily the best team in the League and the issue of the League can hardly be doubted.

There is no weak spot in the Shropshire team. The goalkeeper and backs are excellent, the halves are useful without being brilliant and the forwards are a fast quintette of untiring workers. The R.G.A. on the other hand, are poorly served at forward. There backs and halves are good but the forwards simply cannot finish off the openings made.

On Monday night the G. I. P. Institute gained a plucky draw with the Y.M.C.A. in a game which was destinctly dull.

The following is the League table up to date:—

Team	Matches Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals for.	Goals against.	Points.
K. S. L. I.	3	3	—	—	18	0	6.
Bombay Gymkhana	2	2	—	—	6	0	4
R. G. A.	3	2	1	—	6	2	4
Y. M. C. A.	2	0	1	1	1	3	
G. I. P. Institute	3	0	0	2	1	1	10
Embarkation	1	0	1	—	0	2	
Brigade Staff	2	0	2	—	0	14	

POONA DIST. FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, June 28.

The second of semi-final in Poona District Football Tournament was played this evening between 18th Hussars from Secunderabad and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Poona and ended in win for Highlanders by three goals to nil. Argylls crossed over at half time with two goals to their credit, one being from penalty which Sergt Brown put into net with neat shot. In the second period the same player scored again from a good long shot. Pte. Blair was responsible for the other goal in the first period.

AN APPEAL TO LAWYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now, when each and every community and Mercantile Association of Bombay has, as if, entered into a competition to surpass the others in contributing their mite towards the Lokmanya Tilak Swarajya Fund, it appears that the members of the legal line, viz: Solicitors, Barristers and Advocates, who have made and are making their piles from the members of the very same communities and Associations, have fallen into a lethargy. If they are averse to give up their practice in response to the mandate of the Indian National Congress, (and unfortunately, I am one of those who are compelled to continue in service on account of pecuniary circumstances), they, certainly, cannot be against the objects for which the Fund is being collected. According to the present programme, the Fund is intended to be utilized mostly in promoting Home Industry by freely distributing Spinning Wheels and National Education. They cannot also, I trust, find any fault with the crusade against Drink.

Then, why, I may ask, are they sleeping up to now? The last day of the month is coming near and no one has until now heard of any movement for collecting the necessary subscriptions, I do not mean all the members of the legal line. Some of them have done and are doing their best to collect the subscriptions.

Where are the Lawyer-Nationalists, who were in the field at the time Mrs. Besant was interned? Are they not in sympathy with the programme for the use of the money that is being collected? Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, according to the telegram published yesterday, approves of the collection of the Fund and enrolment of the Members and asks the workers not to be disheartened even if the quota of the Fund and of the Members is not made up by the 30th instant, but to continue the work which they have commenced.

It may be said that there is now no time left for the collection, but, Sir, where there is a will there is a way. Many of them meet everyday in the High Court Library and, lawyers being the best organisers, would not be difficult for them to arrange the details and collect the subscriptions on the spot.

I finally appeal to them to do their level best towards sending their mite to the Fund in time and thereby uphold the reputation of the Profession by not remaining behind in helping the Country in her present struggle.

This can also be applied to the Managing Clerks.

I sincerely trust that this appeal will not fall on deaf ears.—Yours, etc.

A SOLICITOR'S CLERK.

Bombay, 28th June 1921.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

WHERE MONEY CAN BE PAID.

Contributions to Tilak Swaraj Fund may be paid at the following addresses:—

Mahatma Gandhi Labournum Road, Gamdevi.

Umar Sobhani Esq., Nepean Sea Road.

S. G. Banker Esq., 34, Chowpatty, Girgaon.

A Ward—Fort, District C. C., 72 Apollo Street, Fort.

Mahomed Abdin Peerbhoy Esq., Fair House; Central Road, Colaba.

Mathooradas Tricamjee Esq., 93, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

B Ward—Mandvi District C. C., Unio Society Library, Mandvi, Near Masjid Bridge.

B. N. Mehesheri, Esq., C/o Union Society Bombay (3).

Dharamsi K. Mehta, Esq., C/o Union Society, Bombay (3).

C Ward—Bhuleshwar District C. C., c/ Khadi Bhandar, Morarji Gokuldas Market Kalbadevi Road.

Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Esq., C/o Cawasj Framji and Co., Mulji Jetha Market Chowk, Bombay (2).

D Ward—Girgaon District C. C., No. 79A, Sandhurst Road, opposite Sanghvi Stores.

K. B. Sansgiri, Esq., 3rd Parsiwada Opp Wilson High School.

A. H. Fyzee, Esq., 5, Chowpatty Bombay

U. K. Oza, Esq., Karanjia Buildi Grant Road, Bombay.

E Ward—Byculla District C. C., c/o Messrs. Foster and Sons, Parel Road, Byculla, opposite Richardson and Crudas.

R. A. Kaji, Esq., New Tambakoowal Building, Khandewady, Bombay.

Anantaram Vaikunthram Esq., "Bombay Chronicle."

S. L. Silam, Esq., 2nd, Kamathipura Bombay.

F Ward—Parel Nistrict C. C., Shriniva Building, Matunga G. I. P. Railway.

Jivaraj G. Nensey, Esq., Matunga.

S. V. Lalit Esq., Simplex Building, Room No. 21, C. Pawawala Street, Girgaon.

L. N. Chavan, Esq., Girni Kamgar Sangh, Kalachoki, Parel.

G Ward—District C. C., Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

P. G. Saharabudhe, Esq., Goregaonkars Building Dadar.

G. S. Purandare, Esq., Kanji Damji Chawl, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

G. S. Nadkarni, Esq., Karodhe Building Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

KATHIAWAR COLLECTIONS.

EXPECTED TO REACH A LAC.

(From our own Correspondent.)
PORBANDAR, June 27.

Mahatma Gandhiji wants Kathiawar to subscribe one lakh to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. In obedience Mr. Manilal Kothari and party went up to Bhavnagar, addressed some six meetings, collected some thirteen thousand, proceeded went to Jetpur, Dhank Dhoraji, Bhayavadar, Paneli and collected seven thousand more. The party is going to Kutiana, Veraval and other places. Hopes are entertained that the collections would go above one lakh.

RS. 35,000 FROM FEROZEPORE DIST,

(From a Correspondent.)
BHATIODA, June 28.

The Tilak Swaraj Fund collections from Ferozepore district exceed to Rs. 35,000 which is Rs. 5,000 above the amount fixed for the District by the Provincial Congress Committee. It is hoped that they will raise Rs. 15,000 more; thus raising their contribution to Rs. 50,000. The major portion represents cash collections made in Lalla Lajpat Rai's tour through the district. From Ferozepore Lalaji has proceeded to Hissar district.

CALL TO INDIAN CONFECTIONERS.

The Indian Confectioners of Bombay hav resolved to present Mahatma Gandhiji with a purse for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Those willing to contribute to the said purse, are requested to send the same to Messrs. Govindji Vasanji, National Confectioners at Grant Road Tram Terminus or Cheera Bazaar.

MILL WORKERS' QUOTA.

The Weavers and other workers of the Presidency Mills Co., Ld. Parel, have joined the Congress and have paid their humble contribution to the "Tilak Swarajya Fund".

The poor workers in service of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. at Mazgaon Dock Yard, have liberally contributed their mite to the "Tilak Swarajya Fund" and all have joined the Congress.

PATHARE PRABHU COMMUNITY.

Enthusiastic young men of the Pathare Prabhu Community, are collecting for "Tilak Swarajya Fund" vigorously.

It is hoped a good sum will be collected by to-morrow, and forwarded to the Provincial Congress Committee, in the name of the Community.

PICKETING IN BOMBAY.

POLICE ACTIVITIES IN BYCULLA.

Picketing of Liquor Shops is going on as usual in Girgaum, Byculla, Kamatipura, Parel and Dadar. The Volunteers every where behave splendidly. But on Sunday night at about 9 p.m. there was some trouble near the Durbar Restaurant in Ripon Road. It was reported that when the volunteers were picketing the said Restaurant, where English liquors are sold, some Pathans were sent for by the owner. Accordingly five Pathans arrived. Two were posted at the entrance and three were inside. The Pathans at the entrance asked the volunteers to go away, to which they replied that they were doing their work for the good of the public and were standing at a great distance from the shop. But the Pathans would not listen. In the meanwhile a crowd, consisting of men who were passing, collected near the shop. Then one of the Pathans, it is alleged, took out a knife and aimed it at them. The blow fell upon the hand of one of the men. Naturally there was excitement and the two said Pathans were severely beaten with sticks by some men Both the Pathans were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital. No arrests has been made yet

On Monday the picketing work went on quite peacefully at that very place. It is alleged that at Kamatipura some European Police Officers were going round the different liquor shops and asking the volunteers to "clear out." Hearing this, Mr. S. L. Silam and others went to these officers and asked them why they should be asked to clear out, to which some of them replied that the volunteers must not stand there. Mr. Silam asked them to give the order in writing which they refused. Bottles after bottles are being sent out by the Bhandari servants of the different liquor ships, to serve their customers in secret places. Neither the police nor the Abkari people seem to take steps in the matter of this "illicit sale of liquors." Whereas the police were busy disturbing the innocent volunteers, who behaved so peacefully.

Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram had his usual inspection of all the liquor and toddy shops picketed by the volunteers in the Byculla Ward. Throughout he found the volunteers conducting their work without any sort of violence. He was informed by the volunteers at Kamatipura that the police officers required them to stand on the other side of the road, in front of the shops, that is about 40 to 50 ft. away from the shop. And again Mr. Ananthram during his inspection was informed at Jacob Circle that the volunteers were asked by the police officers to stand at a distance of 10 kadams (that is, 15 feet) from the liquor shops. Anyhow the volunteers were picketing the shops quite satisfactorily. But how can the sending away of the bottles filled with liquor or toddy be checked? Bottles were also being sent by the back doors of the shops in the conservancy lanes.

POONA PICKETS FINED RS. 10 EACH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, June 27.

Failing to induce Madrasi element of Wanori Bazar to stop drinking, some of the volunteers in charge of picketing operations sought to prevent local Marwaris from supplying the culprits with grain and other necessities. On the latter refusing to follow their advice, an altercation took place between three Banias and four Mahomedan volunteers, and the police interfering arrested both the parties. The case came up before Lt.-Col. Cumberledge to-day, when the four volunteers, who had pleaded guilty in their statements to the police, sought to retract with an excuse, which their pleader, Mr. K. S. Paranjpye, advanced in support. The Magistrate, however, taking this and the evidence of some of the witnesses into consideration, fined the accused Rs. 10 each.

A BOGUS PICKET FINED

Sheik Adam, a bogus picket was yesterday charged before a bench of honorary magistrates, consisting of Messrs. R. S. Powalla and D. W. Wilson at the Esplanade Police Court with disorderly behaviour in a public place.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the volunteers did not picket the liquor shops at Fort, on Monday evening. Taking advantage of it the accused posted himself in front of a liquor shop at Frere Road and began to abuse the customers. He dragged out many of the customers from inside the shop. He was warned by the police but accused paid no heed to the warning.

The accused denied to have used or dragged any body. He admitted to be a self-appointed volunteer, belonging to no corps.

The bench convicted him on the evidence and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 7, or in default to suffer two days' imprisonment.

PICKETING IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, June 23.

For the past fortnight in Karachi there has been a brisk picketing of liquor shops. Temperance volunteers offer glasses of milk to any one approaching the bar, while a good number of people gather to see the spectacle. On Saturday last, there was a some trouble between two Pathans and three imbibers. To prevent further disturbance, a mounted guard has been posted opposite the hotel.

LUCKNOW RLY. STRIKE CASE.

THREE ACCUSED SENTENCED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, June 28.

The fourth additional sessions judge of Lucknow has disposed of a case, in which Senaj Bali and two others were charged under section 127 Railway Act and section 147 I. P. C. (rioting) in connection with railway strike in February last when Mr. Wallace I.C.S., City Magistrate of Lucknow was injured. Senaj Bali was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and others to 8 years.

GANDHI CAP

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER

RULE GRANTED

Hanmantrao Sripat Kaujalgi
vs.
The King-Emperor.
(Before Justices Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah).

This was an application to transfer the case from the court of Mr. Hiramath, First Class Magistrate and District Deputy Collector of Bijapur to some other District.

The petitioner Mr. Hanmantrao Shripat Kaujalgi is a pleader. He is being tried in the court of the First Class Magistrate of Bijapur under section 228 I. P. Code in that he wore a white cap in the Court of the learned District Magistrate of Bijapur.

The petitioner submitted that the case may be transferred to some other Magistrate as Mr. Hiramath was a touring officer and was moving from place to place on account of Revenue and famine duties. This entailed great hardship to the petitioner who was a resident of Bijapur. The case was fixed at Katgeri, a village in the southern most taluka of Radawl about 50 to 60 miles from Bijapur and it was likely that the next adjourned hearing may be in some far off village as the Magistrate is constantly touring. That was very expensive to the petitioner besides the troubles of travelling through places having no Railway communication near by There were two First Class Magistrates in the city of Bijapur and in the circumstances of the case it would be desirable to the petitioner if the case was transferred to those Magistrates or to some other District.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments granted the Rule and interim stay of proceedings.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar, Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar and Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared for the petitioner.

GRUESOME FIND

HIDDEN CORPSE OF A WOMAN

On Monday about 3-30 p.m. the dead body of a Kamati woman, aged about 30, was found on a footpath at Worli Road, by a Police Constable, No. 513 F., while doing patrol duty there. The constable got some bad smell from a bundle lying in a basket and his suspicion having been roused he called a sweeper who opened the bundle when the naked body of the woman was found in it. A dhoti was found with the body and her mouth was stuffed with a red-cloth and her hands and legs tied with a rope one end of which was tied to her hair. Her ornaments were intact.

DECAPITATED BODY FOUND AT RACE COURSE

Another body of an Indian male person, without the head was found lying in a highly decomposed state at the Mahaluxmi Race Course near the six furlongs post. On receipt of the information the police went to the spot and began investigations It was found that the flesh on the things, arms and chest of the body was eaten up apparently by dogs. The head was found yesterday morning at a distance of about 200 paces from the place where the body was lying. The police are making enquiries in both the cases.

BOY RUN OVER BY CART

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Shankar Santu, a lad of five, who was knocked down by a municipal katchra cart on Monday about 8 a.m. it appeared that the lad was crossing Haines Road from left to right when the cart, driven by Arjun Gopal came there. The driver did not give any warning and the right side bullock knocked the boy down and a wheel of the cart passed over him. The boy was extricated but died at once

The jury returned a verdict of death due to his having been knocked down and run over by a municipal bullock-cart which was driven by Arjun apparently without due caution.

MAHATMA TO VISIT BANDRA

Mahatma Gandhi will visit Bandra on Friday the 1st July at 8 a.m. A public meeting will be held on the open plot near station (Hill Road) to present Bandra's Collection of the Tilak-Swaraj Fund to the Mahatmaji. Ali brothers and Mrs. Naidu are expected to be present. All are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

STARVING REFUGEES AT KARACHI.

FAMINE AT MARKAN COAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, June 27.

Severe drought has brought famine to the Markan coast and for some months big parties of starving refugees have been arriving in Karachi. Some of the able-bodied of them have found work at the Dunlotte Water Works but the general distress is very acute. Several thousand of these refugees are camped at Garibabad in the Lyari quarter. The Poor Patients Relief Society and other coteries have given food, medical assistance and work when possible. Huts have been erected and several hundred families have a roof above their heads within some of the huts the charka is at work, some fifty wheels having been given by the Khilafat Committee. Many of these people came to Karachi by country craft and others walked the distance. They are of all ages and the average physique is not very good, although regular food will soon effect improvement. Several doctors are being kept very busy and their devotion is admirable.

A U P. Government Communique says that the Government propose to issue a loan in September for two crores of rupees at six per cent. income tax free objects being to secure funds for two canals with Sarda river and general development of the province.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ord. Genl. Meeting, the Kastoorchand and Mills Co., Ltd., Hornby Row, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 1.

Mahatma Gandhi to visit Bandra, 8 a.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at Bombay Gymkhana today commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "China" with the outward Mails of the 16th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Friday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Teesta via Negapatam" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT COLABA

A public meeting will be held to-day at 6.30 p.m at Colaba-Jamshed Bunder Koliwada near Khimji Vishram's godown when Moulana Saukat Ali, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and others will speak on "The evil effect of Liquor and the mandate of religion."

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The adjourned annual general meeting of the society was held in the South Indian Club hall on Saturday last Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, (Vice-President of the society), occupied the chair. Resolutions adopting the report and the balance sheet of the year were passed. The office bearers of the ensuing year were also elected.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to-day, when the following papers will be read.

1. "Leprosy. The old Iranian view of it. Cow-urine suggested as its supposed preventive and remedy." By Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.Dd., C.I.E.
2. "Notes on Ho Riddles Part III." By Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L.

Members and friends are invited to attend.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is the result of the election as declared by the Scrutineers appointed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The following 7 members are duly elected members to the All-India Congress Committee.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. Umar Sobani; Mr V. A. Desai; Mr. S G Banker; Mr Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee; Mr. Vithaldas V. Jerajani.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Last night, the entertainment at the Excelsior Theatre commenced with Rondo from Ireland's Sonata, which was charmingly and gracefully executed by Miss Winifred Small and Miss Dorothy Treseder Then Mr. Dawson came and sang 'Hey for the town's factotum so rare' from 'Il barbiere de Seviglia,' with considerable power, because it is the kind of song that suits his temperamout, Miss Small followed this with Tartinis' Fugue. Now appeared the cheerful Mr. Selwyn and said a good many things which were highly amusing. But at the same time he was not [illegible] himself again. We have heard his 'Quick lunch' story in the United States far too many times to really enjoy it last night! And is it not a little too much to see him act Uriah Heep or repeat Hamlet's famous soliloquy again and again? After the interval Miss Treseder played pieces from Raff and Cyril Scott. After that came Mr. Dawson to sing. None but the lonely heart from Tschaikowski and repeat "A Sea-Dirge" from Shakespeare Miss Small's rendering of Massanet and Nachez's "Danses Tziganes" was quite effective, and the evening ended with Mr. Dawson singing McCall's "The friend for me".

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 28.

The monsoon has extended into Upper Sind and along the Gangetic plain. The depression in the Bay has crossed the Coast, but is feeble. The Western disturbance has given rain in the extreme north. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, East Bengal, United Provinces, Kashmir, Sind, East Central Provinces, Malabar and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, the East Punjab, Baluchistan, the West Central Provinces, and North West Hyderabad.

The chief amounts were: Akyab one and half inches, Cawnpore, Meerut and Amballa three quarters, Shrinagar, Golmarg, Sonamarg and Harnai a half, Jacobabad three-quarters, Raipur one and half and Caligapatam one.

Forecast: Increase in Bihar.

Since the inauguration of the Reforms in Bengal the local boards in Bengal have been authorised to elect their non-official chairmen. The Burdwan Municipality, which has been defranchised had its franchise restored to it and constituted as before as an elected municipality.

The formal installation of H. H. the Mir of Khairpur took place at Khairpur Mirs on Saturday with great ceremony.

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BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 29, 1921.

MORE OF BRITISH JUSTICE!

The trial of William Lemon Reed for shooting a tea garden "coolie" of the name of Gangadhar, has ended in an acquittal. The jury consisted of eight Europeans and one Indian, and, as might have been expected, the compatriots of Reed held that he committed no offence, while the minority pronounced him guilty, and the High Court released him. We have commented on the case at successive stages, for apart from the tragic element of it, the defence has been an entertainment to the ordinary public. The prosecution case, was that Reed had made immoral proposals to Gangadhar's daughter Hira; that she had refused to submit to the gentleman's suggestion; that at night he came to complainant's hut, that he called for Hira; that Gangadhar came out contumaciously to refuse Reed's proposal; and that he was shot by Reed in front of his own hut. The defence story was less romantic but more adventurous. According to it, Reed was above making so unworthy a proposal and the fifteen years' old girl invented a lie touching his advances; that on the night in question, Reed heard a barking deer and sailed out on a shooting expedition with a revolver in hand. Reed next claimed that he lost his way in the swamp and accidentally arrived in front of Gangadhar's courtyard, where, in the relief of his heart, he ejaculated the bilingual observation. "Here road hai" and thereon, the "coolies" misapprehended the purport of the observation and imagined he had called for Hira. Under the stress of this misconception, the "coolies" threw stones at the innocent Reed, who seeing the odds, emptied his revolver and retired home for rest. The case was first tried before a Sessions Judge, a European British subject, and, as Reed was acquitted by a jury of his own people empanelled from the Planters Raj, there was great feeling over the outcome of the case, for according to many lawyers and most laymen Reed's defence story was not satisfactory. The case was next argued before Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell, the Chief Commissioner, who being a prayerful and Christian gentleman, found the charge against his younger brother in the faith, namely, the accused, *prima facie* incredible. Sir Nicholas contended with the appellant that it was unbelievable that a young man fresh from a Christian home should be guilty of making illicit proposals to Hira. He refused to interfere. The High Court next took the extraordinary step of admitting the case for retrial, and, therefore, Mr Justice Buckland sat over it, assisted by a jury whose composition we have indicated, and who, forced, as we think, by pre-conceptions became eight indefeasible arguments in favour of an acquittal. The case had caused some excitement in the European community and Reed was helped by private subscriptions.

No one had ever heard of a person going out to shoot deer with a revolver. Mr. Grant, Reed's superior and witness had never heard of such a thing. Beyond the bare statement of the accused that he went to the swamp that night, there was no evidence of his chase. Mr. Grant on the following morning did not notice any footmarks of the deer nor indeed marks of Reed's steps in the soft ground near the swamp. But the accused had said that he roamed about the area and though his boots were not produced nor any marks left on the earth, the story of the deer-quest was accepted. The judge in his summing up descanted on the phenomenon; but he added that the accused was a young man and no one but a young man would have gone into a swamp that night, as the accused said he did, to shoot a barking deer with a revolver—a foolish thing to do." Thus though there was no trace of his foot steps in the quest-area, every one, on Reed's authority, apparently swallowed the story, and evoked even a tremor of sympathy at the foolish eccentricity of carrying a short revolver on a deer-chase. Mr. Grant talked of non-co-operation, but in May, 1920, the movement had no existence. We have no doubt the jury without any preconception would have found the theory on the face of it an improbability and an after thought. Gangadhar, Hira and her mother gave evidence in the High Court which the arduous effort of Reed's counsel could not shake. There was no discrepancy whatever in their testimony, while Reed, practically on his own account and that of his superior colleagues, has been enabled to run the story of "Here road hai" against the more probable solution of Reed's midnight adventure.

We leave it to the Indian public to realise the implications of repeated instances of the kind in which the accused find a refuge of strength in the verdict of not unsympathetic groups of their own countrymen. It is time to reflect on the effect of the special clauses in the law that weigh the scales in favour of incredible acquittals. We cannot allow the machinery of law to be perverted in favour of the mob-opinion of any community. If Dyer had been tried before a jury of his own community he would have been acquitted. Even a case of downright butchery receives no justice when contempt of Indian life and honour influences awards. The State is constantly wasting money on the harlequinade of prosecuting European accused when it is morally certain of the result. Either a clause granting immunity of conduct should be put in place of the "special procedure" in the Criminal Procedure Code or the law rectified honestly in favour of equal justice. This circumlocutionary method of granting immunity involves waste of money for Government when it is needful for them to economise; not to speak of higher considerations.

THE G. O. M.

Would Dadabhai Naoroji have approved of the ideal of Swaraj as defined by the Nagpur Congress, would he have approved of the present Non-Cooperation movement and would he have taken the lead in it, if he had been spared to the country and possessed sufficient physical strength? These questions must seem utterly superfluous to any one who has any knowledge of the career of the late Grand Old Man of India. The very word "Swaraj" though not unknown to Indian polity of pre-British times, was rediscovered and brought into current use by Dadabhai. Nor did he, out of any political expediency, narrow the significance of that word by a jot. "Swaraj or Self-government as it obtains in the Colonies *or the United Kingdom*" was how he defined the term, which thus in his view comprehended even absolute independence, if that was necessary to ensure the freedom and well-being of India's children. Timid and conservative Congressmen of his days attempted to restrict the significance of "Swaraj" to only Colonial Government" or "Self-Government within the Empire." But Dadabhai himself made no such reservation. "I set no limit to the aspirations of my countrymen," was his reply to a question put him at a party given in his honour by the young nationalists of this city just after his return from the famous Congress session of 1906, at which he unfurled this banner of Swaraj. He was asked whether he excluded the idea of "absolute independence" such as the United Kingdom enjoys, from the definition of Swaraj given by him at Calcutta. "No" he said, "it is for you, young men, to win it, if it is necessary for your country's welfare. I set no limit to the aspirations of my countrymen." That was the ideal that the G. O. M. held aloft before his countrymen and he deliberately left it elastic. Mahatma Gandhi in reaffirming this ideal has only followed in the footsteps of his revered Guru.

As to the question whether the G. O. M. would have approved of the Non-Co operation movement, the fact that Dadabhai's whole career was one long revolt against the hyprocrisies and tyrannies of the bureaucratic rule and that to the last he refused to be bought over by official smiles or cowed down by official frowns must make such a question unnecessary We may recall two incidents in his life to show that be remained a convinced Radical to the end of his days. The first was his dramatic appearance at the International Socialist Congress held at Amsterdam, to the horror of his colleagues of the Congress in this country. And this was at a time when a "Socialist," in the opinion of the vast majority of his countrymen, including Congressmen, was no better than an anarchist. The second was his ready acceptance of the presidentship of the Home Rule League started by Mrs. Besant in 1915. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Wacha had strongly disapproved of Mrs. Besant's movement and there is reason to believe that Dadabhai was perfectly aware of the attitude of both these leaders. Yet, he did not hesitate for a moment to lend the weight of his name to the movement. In his opinion, evidently the younger leaders were too conservative. These two incidents are alone sufficient to indicate the bent of Dadabhai's spirit. He would have, we have not the slightest doubt, not only approved of the present Congress movement, but readily put himself at the head of it, if he had possessed the requisite physical strength. At any rate our countrymen, and especially the Parsees, need have not the slightest doubt that the G. O. M.'s blessings would have been freely given to the great movement of self-purification and self-emancipation that Mahatma Gandhi is leading to-day.

Notes of the Day

The Irish Tragedy

Reuter's London correspondent is good enough to inform us that new hopes of Irish peace have been awakened by the King's appeal at Belfast. Every well-wisher of Ireland and the Empire will pray that these hopes will not be falsified as all hopes of an Irish peace have hitherto been falsified. For our part, we are not very hopeful. For, the British Government have not gone about the task of settlement in the proper manner. There has been much pomp and show at Belfast, but the Royal visit has impressed every disinterested observer with its unreality—and more so the Speech from the Throne. "No wish," said his Majesty, "was nearer to his heart than that every Irishman should work in loyal cooperation with the free communities on which the Empire was based." However anxious the Irish Nationalist or Sinn Feiner may be to fulfil the royal wish, how can he "cooperate with free communities" when the freedom the latter—or rather the other white communities—enjoy is denied to him? His Majesty added: "The eye of the Empire was on Ireland, and the Empire prayed that his going to Ireland would prove the first step towards ending the strife." The eye of the Empire is rather on England. It is England whose honour is at stake.

Neither Statesmanlike nor Christian.

A striking testimony to this fact is furnished by the debate in the Lords the day after his Majesty's speech. The Earl of Donoughmore introduced a motion urging Government to open negotiations with the object of terminating the Irish deadlock. The motion was rejected by 66 votes to 57 and Lord Birkenhead, after indicating that there was no chance of any immediate concessions regarding financial or fiscal autonomy, made, according to the special cable to the "Times of India," the following atrociously savage declaration: "If it happened that the Government's military measures failed to keep pace with their opponents' activities the Government would not hesitate to intensify those military measures *whatever sacrifice might be involved to the inhabitants of the country*" (the italics are ours). The words are, of course, characteristic of the ex-rebel lieutenant of Carson. But what a grim commentary do they not afford on the policy hitherto followed by the Government whose spokesman Lord Birkenhead now is. Truly does the London "Times" comment, "if this is indeed the Government's last word we can but despair of an Irish peace within our lifetime. It is neither statesmanship nor Christianity." Unfortunately, one is not accustomed to expect either from men of the Birkenhead type.

Britain, Turkey and Greece.

Lord Reading is puzzled to know whence the reports of a British resolve to help the Greeks in their struggles against the Turkish Nationalists and to crush the last remnant of the Islamic temporal power emanate. His Excellency would not be puzzled thus if he went through the English papers received in this country by the last two mails. The idea of British help to Greece will be found freely suggested in the Coalitionist Press. Lord Reading will also find the French Press full of it. At the beginning of this month the London correspondent of the "Temps," after referring to the fact that "the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople have been in conference as to the situation that might result from a combined Kemalist and Bolshevist attack on the capital, said that "from the political point of view Britain is probably looking forward to a rapprochement of the Entente with a view to supporting Greece" and asserted that this proposal would be put forward at the coming meeting of the Supreme Council. The "Temps", commenting on the situation, expressed the opinion that England "desires to submit another question to the Supreme Council. She proposes to invoke the Eastern problem in order to bring France, Italy, and undoubtedly the United States also, to make a position against the Turkish Nationalists." After remarking that the Entente Powers possessed little military means for dislodging the Turkish National Assembly at Angora and expressing doubt whether America would consent to send troops to Asia Minor, the journal went on to suggest that "in the circumstances, there is no point in fulminating excommunication against Angora, but it would be reasonable to look for some peaceful solution." Another influential Paris journal, the "Liberte," also suggested that "Mr. Lloyd George wishes to make us pay for the concessions that he may be brought to make in regard to Upper Silesia by binding us once more to an anti-Kemalist or, more exactly, anti-Turkish policy." If Britain's own allies thus suspect the intentions of her statesmen, Indian Muslims may certainly be excused for expressing alarm at the trend of British diplomacy in the Near East.

The New Crusade Against Islam.

The Viceroy also asks the Indian Muslims to discard the idea from their minds that Britain is out to destroy "the last remnant of the Islamic temporal power." Mr. Chamberlain, the other day, while assuring Parliament that His Majesty's Government had not yet abandoned its attitude of neutrality, refused to give a categorical undertaking that Britain would not help the Greek against the Turks. In Lord Curzon's scheme of a settlement of the Near East question, one notes the provision for at least financial aid to Greece, should the Angora Government reject the terms proposed by the Allies. As for the Greeks themselves, all the world knows how eager they are to secure the cooperation of the Allies, and especially of Great Britain, in their campaign against the Turks. In the words of the "Daily Telegraph," Greece "sees itself engaged in what it deems a kind of holy war, a new crusade against Islam—the last and final struggle between the civilised West and the barbaric hordes of Asia, against whom the ancestors of the modern Greeks were fighting more than two thousand years ago." In an interview which the Athens correspondent of this journal had with a member of the Greek General Staff, the latter is reported to have expressed the view that the Greeks "are engaged in the last battle between the Turks and the Christians" and that the struggle must interest England as well as Greece, "because of the community of ideals and the similar political aims of both countries." So long as the Greeks are inspired by such sentiments as these in their war against the Turks, every Muslim, including the Indian, is entitled to regard whosoever helps the Greeks as a veritable enemy of Islam, whatever the nature of that help.

The Anti-Drink Crusade.

In connection with Mahatma Gandhi's appeal to the "Moderates" to help him in his Anti-Drink Crusade, a prominent member of the National Home Rule League calls our attention to the following passage in the League's First Annual Report (April 1919 to December 1920):—

SOCIAL REFORM

A Bill for the Promotion of Temperance, whether by Local Option, or other restrictions, with a view ultimately to total prohibition.

Each Province, through its provincial council, shoud adapt the provincial programme to its own needs, adding to or subtracting from the general programme.

This proves, what no one ever for a moment doubted, that Moderate opinion is opposed to drunkenness, and that all shades of Indian political opinion regard total prohibition as the national goal in this matter. But compulsory legislation is a very different thing from our great leader's programme for self-liberation of the people from the habit of strong drink, which is a curse and a disease to them. Nor can we see that the statement of aim above-quoted in any way affects the strength of Gandhiji's appeal to "Moderates" to help him in his missionary work. An abstinence enforced by law would inevitably be regarded by vast numbers of the people as a bit of cruel tyranny. A proud and willing abstinence is better certainly, and we are convinced that Moderates of every shade, when once they see this point, will look benevolently on Mahatma Gandhi's democratic movement and read with sympathy his explanations on this subject which we publish elsewhere.

The "Apology" in England.

It was to be expected, of course, that the "apology" of the Ali Brothers would be fully exploited by the section of the British press which is hostile to Indian aspirations. The Indian correspondents of these journals have done their best to misrepresent the facts connected with the "apology" and to delude the British public into the belief that the Ali Brothers are now "a discredited pair" and that an entire change has come over the field of Indian "sedition." These correspondents and the journals they serve are welcome to derive what satisfaction they can from the "Ali Brothers' apology", but one cannot but pity the public at "Home" who are fed on these pious fictions. We should have expected Mr. Percival Landon, especially, to have been more careful in retailing such fiction, since he has access to official sources which are denied to less-favoured journalists and thus can find out facts for himself. Yet, Mr. Landon, in a cable addressed to the "Daily Telegraph" from Simla on May 30th, gives an account of the circumstances leading to the issue of the Ali Brothers' statement, which is obviously drawn from imagination. He writes:—

"The Viceroy gave Mr. Gandhi a patient hearing, however deeply the visionary plunged into abstract ethics, and however widely the agitator differed from the administrator. At last, upon the question of non-violence, certain common ground was reached, and hereafter Mr. Gandhi seems to have shown not only a more reasonable attitude, but to have evinced a real desire to save his Moslem colleagues from the inevitable results of their open treason. He frankly admitted the impossibility of the position taken up by Mohammed and Shaukat Ali, and 'persuaded the Viceroy to give the offenders one chance more, on condition that a formal and public retractation was made by them.' On this understanding, and, it may be added, in the faith of a much fuller understanding of both the internal and external situation of India, Mr. Gandhi approached the Brothers Ali, and within the time conceded has obtained from them the document just referred to."

How does this story tally with the facts? We have it from Mr. Gandhi that the Viceroy far from demanding an "apology" did not even so much as suggest it! "At least, and at last, the influence of these two wearisome brothers is ended, and their talk of loyalty to Hindu claims is never likely to be repeated by a successor", says Mr. Landon. All we can say is that Mr. Landon is counting without his chickens.

Independence!

That the Calcutta University should be obliged to ascertain the views of the General Medical Council of England before it can include one of its own members in its own Faculty of Medicine shows to what a pass the servile mentality of the educationists of this country has reduced them and those whom they have undertaken to "educate." The Senate of the Calcutta University elected an Indian gentleman, an M.A., M.D., to the Faculty of Medicine. It would appear that the latter body, composed probably of persons proud of their British degrees, objected to the admission into their exclusive circle of this new-comer on the ground that he practises Ayurvedic medicine. In medieval days such an impudent heretic would have been burnt at the stake by his horror-stricken colleagues. The worthies of the Faculty of Medicine of the Calcutta University, however, living as they do in more enlightened times, prefer merely to slam the door in his face. Is the practice of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, even by a modern Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine, so heinous an offence as to unfit him to become a member of the Faculty of Medicine of an Indian University? And yet, at the instance of so patriotic a vice-chancellor as Sir Asutosh Mukherji, the Senate of the Calcutta University has decided to adjourn consideration of the Faculty's excommunication of this Indian Doctor, with a view to ascertain the views of the British Medical Council! After this, who will refuse to admit the independence of this premier Indian University?

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

GANDHIJI AND ALI BROTHERS TO SPEAK.

A Public Meeting will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee on Thursday the 30th inst. at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Hirji Govindji's godown opposite Cement Chawls, New Chinchbandar Road, Mandvi, when Mahatma Gandhi and Ali Brothers will be present.

Admission will be by tickets of Rs. two and one only. Special arrangements are made for chairs, fans and water. Ladies will be admitted free of charge. The public are requested to buy tickets as soon as possible, as there is a limited number of tickets. The produce from the sale of tickets will be subscribed towards the All-India Tilak Swarajya Fund.

Tickets can be had at

(1) Mandvi District Congress Committee's office c/o Union Society, near police station, Mandvi, Bombay.

(2) The Hindu Commercial Club: c/o Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi.

M. T. McCONNELL ELECTED M. P.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

A Unionist, Mr. Thomas McConnell has been returned unopposed for Duncairn seat in the Imperial Parliament in succession to Sir Edward Carson on the latter's appointment to a Judgeship.

INDIA'S STATUS IN EMPIRE.

FULL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP DEMANDED.

"BE CHIVALROUS TO TURKEY"

HON MR. SASTRI AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.

Addressing the Imperial Conference, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri said that in his memorable speech on June 20th the Premier had strikingly alluded to the generous enthusiasm and noble ideals for humanity which the war had kindled everywhere. Mr. Sastri assured them that India was actuated by these enthusiasm and ideals in the same measure as other parts of the Empire. Indians realised that the British Empire was the most fitting exponent of these enthusiasm and ideals and it was India's peculiar good fortune to remain within the British Empire and take part in the work for the realisation of these noble aims and purposes. The princes for whom his friend the Maharao of Cutch would speak and the peoples of India whom it was his privilege to represent sent hearty allegiance to the central council. India had contributed to the conduct of the recent war and had sent supplies of wheat making dangerous inroads on her own scanty stocks. India had made munitions for soldiers to use on battlefields and had made money contributions out of her poverty. In addition she had sent 1,274,000 men, or over half of the total overseas forces employed in the war. He expressed India's gratitude for the Premier's handsome acknowledgment of these contributions.

NEED FOR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES.

He said that the Maharao of Cutch and he considered it a privilege to sit at a table where history was made and personally not being in the service of the Government and never having shared in the administration of public affairs, he considered it his particular good fortune to sit alongside statesmen who for generations had moulded the destinies and fashioned the fortunes of their kind. But the Maharao of Cutch and he could not fail to remember that their position there was by no means comparable with the position of their colleagues from the Dominions. The latter had been called there by virtue of being prime ministers, whereas the Indian representatives came by nomination of their Government. The Indian representatives realised that there was a marked difference in their status although not in the privileges to which they had been admitted at these meetings, but they hoped that next year or the year after their successors would come by a better right. The person who represented in the place of the Maharao of Cutch over one-third of the British territory in India would probably be chosen by the Chamber of Princes by election and the man who replaced Mr. Sastri might likewise be elected by the central legislature of India.

INDIAN SITUATION REVIEWED.

India had not yet acquired full dominion status, but Indians realised that they were planted firmly on the road to the acquisition of it. The Government of India Act of 1919 formed a great landmark in the growth of the Indian Constitution and there was nothing in India's previous history with which it was comparable in importance or magnitude. The Chamber of Princes which was going to play a great part in the evolution of India did not form an integral part within the law of the Indian Constitution. The constitution proper of British India which was inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught recently showed a sense of responsibility and loyalty to the Empire second to none of the parliaments of the Empire, and the new councils of India had worked better than had been expected under the wise and sleepless watch of Mr. Montagu. The political reforms just started in India were doing a great work in placing India alongside the other parts of the British Empire. He must say they had their troubles; non-cooperation had only to be mentioned to give an idea of the perils in which Indians had to live. He was happy to say that Lord Reading might be trusted fully as recent experience had proved, to deal with this great danger.

THE KHILAFAT PROBLEM.

Mr. Sastri then proceeded to allude to two topics of high domestic importance. The first was one in which the deepest feelings of his Mahommedan fellow-countrymen were engaged. He would not say much on that point as all the issues were at present fully vivid in their minds. On the Maharao of Cutch and himself who were Hindus, there rested the very peculiar duty of voicing the feelings of their Moslem fellow-subjects on this occasion.

He would only venture to remark that in any arrangements that might be made for the future of the Turkish Empire, the statesmen of the United Kingdom must remember that they must show as much chivalry and tenderness as might be expected from a mighty victor. He had no manner of doubt that they would be actuated by considerations which were always present to those who had inherited the great traditions of British prowess and the still greater traditions of British sportmanship.

INDIANS IN DOMINIONS.

Another very important subject that he must mention was the status of Indians in the Dominions. The Premier in noble words described the British Empire as a confederation of races into which willing and free peoples had been admitted. "Willing and free peoples' consent" was incongruous with inequality of races and freedom implied as of necessity the admission of all people to the rights of citizenship without reservation. In impressive and far-seeing words General Smuts had alluded to everlasting peace. Peace meant a stable and unalterable relationship between communities based on the honourable equality and recognition of equality of status. To embody this ideal was a deduction of the ideals now in actual practice and the Indian delegation was going to submit for consideration of the Cabinet a resolution, the terms of which, he understood, had already been communicated to them. That resolution would be regarded in India as the test by which the whole position must be judged. He would not say more than that. It was supremely important that the subject should be considered and disposed of satisfactorily at that meeting and it was of urgent and pressing importance that Indian delegates should be enabled to carry back a message of hope and good cheer.

FULL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

There was no conviction more strongly held in their minds than that full enjoyment of citizenship in the British Empire applied not only to the United Kingdom but to every self-governing dominion in it. Indians had already agreed to a subtraction from the integrity of their rights by the compromise of 1918 to which Lord Sinha was a party, that each dominion and each self-governing part of the Empire should be free to regulate the composition of its population by suitable immigration laws. There was no intention whatever to go back on that compromise, but they pleaded on behalf of those fully domiciled in self-governing dominions according to the laws under which those dominions were governed.—to those peoples there was no reason whatever to deny the full rights of citizenship. They pleaded for them and where they were lawfully settled they must be admitted into the general body of citizenship without deduction from rights that other British subjects enjoyed. It was his unfortunate part to draw prominent attention to what Indians considered a great defect of the present arrangements.

"FULFILL PREMIER'S IDEALS."

It might seem of comparatively trifling importance to other issues they had to consider. He only asked that there should be no small bickerings and mutual recriminations. They had great tasks, so let little things be got out of the way. He only wished that all their common energies should be bent towards realising more and more within the Empire and extending further and further outside the Empire the generous ideals of progress to which Mr. Lloyd George had given such inspiring expression on June 20th.

NORTHERN IRISH PARLIAMENT.

CEREMONY MODELLED UPON WESTMINSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

Both the houses of the Northern Parliament held their first ordinary business sittings in the City Hall, Belfast, when the speech prepared by the Cabinet was read by the Viceroy. The ceremony was modelled exactly upon Westminster. No Sinn Fein or Nationalist was present. The speech indicated that when various departments were working, an endeavour would be made to expand trade, remodel education and amend the licensing laws. The usual debate followed after which the members adjourned.

CAUCASIAN REPUBLICS.

AGREEMENT SIGNED IN PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

Representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, North Caucasia and Georgia signed an agreement in Paris on June 15th creating a customs union of all the Caucasian states providing for independence of the Caucasian Republics, their close political and economic union, establishment of good relations with Russia, Turkey and Persia and common diplomatic action with a view to speedy friendly delimitation of the Turco-Armenian frontier.

ANGLO-JAP TREATY AND U. S.

REPORT OF PRECAUTION DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 28.

A Washington message says that the State Department has formally denied the report that the Department has received assurances that "in the renewal of the Anglo-Jap Treaty every precaution will be taken to guard against the incusion of anything inimical to American rights."

Rear-Admiral Tothill has been promoted to Vice Admiral of the Fleet.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT.

DEBATE IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., June 28.

The "Manchester Guardians" London correspondent says that the Imperial Conference has accepted the Foreign Offices plea against the publication of Lord Curzon's address, because a number of delicate international questions are involved. The correspondent says, however, that Lord Curzon made a long comprehensive survey of the principles guiding British foreign policy throughout the world since the war ended. He took the delegates into his confidence, laid all his cards on the table and invited interrogation.

General Smuts and Mr. Meighen very closely examined him on certain subjects. Lord Curzon did not indicate his own attitude with regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which will be the first and the most important question to be examined probably at the beginning of the next week. The correspondent adds that the Foreign Office's present diplomatic ways are making it exceedingly difficult to give practical effect to the Dominions' clai for real voice in foreign affairs. Some of the Dominions' Premiers are dissatisfied and the problem will be discussed in the later proceedings.

EAST AFRICAN LOANS AND INDIAN PROBLEMS.

GOVERNORS OF KENYA AND UGANDA SAIL FOR ENGLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

Nairobi.—In response to a wire from Mr. Churchill, the Governor, Sir Edward Northey, is proceeding to England on board the Garth Castle. It is believed that the journey is in connection with discussion of the loans and the Indian problems.

Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Uganda is also sailing on the Garth Castle.

MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNERS

DECIDE TO ACCEPT WAGES SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

The operative cotton-spinners in Manchester have unanimously decided to accept the wages settlement. All branches of the spinning trade have now acquiesced in the reduction.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION TO HELP MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 28.

The Labour Party Conference at Brighton has passed a resolution in favour of providing all possible facilities to help the party to continue its support of the miners and to diminish sufferings in the mining districts.

COAL OUTPUT IN BRITAIN & GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

In striking contrast to the diminishing output of coal in Britain before the strike, a Berlin message states that the Minister of Economics informed the Reichstag that the German output at the beginning of the year was 12,000,000 tons per month as compared with 9,000,000 tons per month in the summer of 1919. The output had decreased since March owing to the cessation of overtime, but the output of brown coal in April was 10,500,000 tons compared 7,300,000 before the war.

NEW YORK SHIPPING STRIKE ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12 noon June 28.

A message from New York states that the local Fireman's and Sailors' Unions have voted in favour of returning to work thus ending the shipping strike.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

An important step towards the union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church has been taken by the House of Commons in seconding the Church of Scotland Bill giving special freedom to the Church of Scotland and legalising certain articles of faith which are virtually identical with the tenets of the Free Church. The Bill is thus an essential preliminary to union. The question of endowments will be dealt with in a later measure.

TURCO-GREEK CONFLICT.

ALLIED OFFER OF MEDIATION.

GREEK CABINET TO ACCEPT PROPOSAL IN PRINCIPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

An Athens message states that the Premier and the War Minister have returned from Smyrna. The Cabinet Council was immediately convened to discuss the Allied offer of mediation in the Turco-Greek conflict. There are indications that the Government will accept the proposal in principle, but that it will endeavour to ascertain the Allied conditions before committing itself.

'TINO" POSTPONES VISIT TO FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

Athens.—A message from Smyrna states that King Constantine has postponed his visit to the front for a fortnight.

DR. ADDISON'S SALARY.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 23.

The anti-wasters in their economy campaign have made so much of Dr. Addison's appointment as Minister without Portfolio that the House of Commons was crowded to-day to hear the debate on Dr. Addison's position. Mr. Lloyd George took the unusual course of personally moving the vote for Dr. Addison's salary. He dwelt on the unparalleled burden of work of the Ministers. It was, he said, impossible for the Cabinet to discharge its functions without such a Minister whose freedom from departmental duties enabled him to attend to certain specific questions. Government always regarded the appointment as temporary. He only asked his salary till the end of the session, but made the retention of Dr. Addison's services till then, a question of confidence. The debate fizzled out on the Premier's announcement that Dr. Addison's appointment would terminate at the end of the session and with the assent of Government the reduced estimate for Dr. Addison's salary was carried without division.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET POSSIBLE.

GROWTH OF REVENUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

The possibility of Government having to prepare a supplementary budget before the end of the financial year is indicated by Treasury figures in the "London Gazette," showing that in the past eleven weeks expenditure has been 16½ millions less and revenue 16½ millions more than the budget calculations.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

CHURCH PEACE UNION'S PETITION TO PRESIDENT HARDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., June 28.

Washington.—President Harding to-day received a delegation from the Church Peace Union which presented a petition signed by twenty thousand clergymen of all denominations urging him to initiate steps at the earliest opportunity with a view to convocation of an International Conference for the limitation of armaments.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

PATHETIC APPEAL FOR LENIENT SENTENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 28.

Farrow made a long and pathetic speech from the dock, being almost overcome with emotion. He declared that he never thought that he would be a convicted criminal. He was already suffering hell as the result of the failure of his life's work, which had been to build an organisation to which his children could point with pride. Instead of this he was leaving six motherless children, the youngest of whom was dependent upon the charity of friends. He appealed for a lenient sentence.

Crotch explained that his one aim had been to render public service. He had raised twenty-five thousand sterling during the war on behalf of the blind soldiers and sailors. He also went to India and assisted the Government to raise loan.

The Judge sympathetically explained that he was not permitted to act in accordance with personal feelings. There was no excuse for the offences of which the prisoners had been found guilty.

"VICTORIOUS ON ALL FRONTS"

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ANGORA GOVT.

YEAR'S ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

KEMAL PASHA'S SPEECH IN TURKISH ASSEMBLY

Inaugural address delivered by Mustafa Kemal Pasha on March 1, 1921 on the occasion of the second year of the activities of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The Great National Assembly of Turkey enters to-day upon its second year of legislative session (wishes for success from all parts of the House) I recall with great gratitude and admiration the devoted efforts put forth by your high Assembly and by the whole nation in the year which has just ended. At this moment when report to you the happy results obtained up till now by our national activity, want to remind you briefly of the internal and external events our national year contains. You all know that the Entente Governments occupied our capital on the 16th of March 1920, paralysed our Government and made the dignity of the Sultan-Caliph a puppet in their hands. By this criminal assault against our nation, they thought that they had made it weak and placed it in the impossibility of defending its right to live, and they thought no obstacle would be any longer raised to the execution of their projects of destruction. But our nation which, before the tragic and destructive offensives, breaking treaties, committed by our enemies since the Armistice, had been sufficiently aroused, could not digest this last blow. By a firm and dignified gesture, our people sought to prove to the whole world that it was the true master of its fate and owner of its sovereignty. (Cries of "Long live the people!") Our nation, invited to proceed to elections, chose its representatives, sent them to the task awaiting them and entrusted the destinies of the country to this high Assembly composed of its own mandatories.

INITIAL HARDSHIPS.

Your high Assembly in its first meeting on April 23rd 1336 (1920) proclaimed to the world that our nation undertook the effective conduct of its own destinies, and was beginning to direct them in complete external and internal independence. Everyone of the honourable members of our Assembly hastened to Angora from far distant places, incurring hardships and fatigues. Part of the deputies of the Constantinople Parliament crossed into Anatolia under the pursuit and menace of the enemy. In this way all the members of the Grand National Assembly made haste, during those dark, unlucky days, to perform with zeal and firmness the sublime task for which the nation designed them. I am happy to have to-day a fresh occasion to congratulate them and express anew all my gratitude and admiration to my honourable colleagues, (applause). In order to appreciate in what difficult conditions and with what great sacrifices our Assembly began and pursued its work, it is sufficient to recall our internal condition at the date of the meeting and during the days which followed. You remember, gentlemen, that under the protection of the Entente Powers and by the encouragement of certain circles in Constantinople, Anzavour, whose object was to force our citizens to slaughter one another, became active in the region of Biga. Under pressure of the same factor, the districts of Duzjeh, Hendek, Ada Bazar, Bolu and Karedeh were infested with traitors who were acting under the name of the army of the Khilafat. Fetwas were published discountenancing, in so called religious language, our national efforts for the salvation of the Faith the nation and the country.

SUPPRESSION OF REBELLIONS.

As a result of diabolical and treacherous aggressions, on the day when our Assembly held its first meeting, the rebels were an eight hours' march from Angora. This rebellion, crushed thanks to the high and firm attitude of the Grand Assembly and the wise and prudent measures which it undertook, was followed unfortunately by the insurrections of Yozgad, Zileh, Ak-Dagh-Madeni and the region of Sivas and later by those of Konia, Karaman and Ilghin. In some other places also a certain disobedience to our National Government was noticeable. Finally we found ourselves confronted with the treason of Demirji Mehmed, Edhem and his brothers. That, gentlemen, is how your high Assembly and the Government elected by it succeeded in suppressing this reactionary menace and these insurrections provoked by our enemies and alas! also by traitors. They were able to dispel these troubles with very little material damage and human losses. They enlightened and initiated the population which had been deceived and led astray, and made the truth known to the ignorant mass of the people. I consider it my duty to mention signally, with great gratitude, the work of moral appeasement which the learned men and honourable Ulemas of Anatolia have accomplished by their legal *fetwas*. Thus we have been able to gather the whole people as a solid and united block around the sacred purpose of the nation.

ON THE VARIOUS FRONTIERS.

Gentlemen, I want to recall to you also this: that while these tiresome events—created in the interior with intent to shake our firmness and our faith—were taking place, our enemies did not stop for a moment their oppressions and attacks against us from without. The Greeks in the West, the French and their armed Armenians, equipped and urged against us by them, in the South; the Armenians of Armenia in the East, were committing all sorts of cruelties and murders on the Muslim populations living in the invaded portions of our country or near the frontiers and occupied fronts. While the greater part of our forces were detailed for the appeasement of internal troubles, at a time too when the national regular army had not yet been organised, the Greeks launched an offensive against our Western front, defended only by weak national contingents. The material consequences of those battles are certainly to be deplored, but they were profitable in the sense that they stimulated national energy and made our defensive organisations active. And in fact we were able, in a very little while, to reorganise, to arm and clothe our armies which, after the armistice, were reduced to nothing by our enemies who disarmed them while reducing their effectives. We have to-day on every front armies which are fighting everywhere victoriously and which have a clear conception of the defence of the fatherland. (Loud and prolonged applause). Thanks to those armies, we have had victory over Armenia in the East, we have conquered the Greeks in the West. (Applause). The predominant position of our army in the East has enabled us to secure the satisfaction of our national claims, and Kars, Ardahan and Artvin have been returned to us (applause). Our armies are ready to show their capacity to defend their country and to guard the full independence of the nation.

NATIONAL GRATITUDE.

In making myself thus the spokesman of the feelings of the nation as a whole and of your high assembly, it is my pleasant duty to express our everlasting gratitude to those who have deserved well of the Fatherland; To the Generals in Command, to the officers and to the soldiers of our valiant armies who, in a future not far distant, will, by the grace of God, assure to us our life and perfect independence. To the local populations who have taken part effective with honour and glory and notably to the inhabitants of Aintab, the the Glorious, who have performed incomparable prodigies of valour in the heroic defence of their town. To the Government functionaries who, always at the head of the people, performed their official duties with such zeal and patriotic self-denial.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION.

I have no need to explain to you, gentlemen, that the administrative machinery which the Grand National Assembly found in the country was an institution imbued with the tyrannic principles and prejudices of the past. It is such an institution that your honourable assembly and your Government are working to modernise and reconstruct. They succeeded, and they will succeed, by the principles which they have adopted, in transforming the general administration. I am persuaded that the development of the country from the internal point of view will be fully assured by the application of the Law of Fundamental Organisation, which will be completed by the new Law of Administration of the Provinces.

Gentlemen, our nation, appreciating the importance of the struggle in which it is engaged, by its continual work has shown a great financial effort and has inspired in us firm hopes of its capacity to satisfy all the financial needs of the country. Thanks to that, we have succeeded in solving a problem very important for our country, that is to say in establishing a budget nearly balanced.—Translated from "Echo de l' Islam."

(To be continued)

THE MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

A CLUE TO THE PLOT TO SEIZE AMERICAN STEAMERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 28.

The mystery of the sea, which has aroused considerable interest and speculation in America, namely, the recent disappearance of various small steamers in the North Atlantic is apparently explained by the statement of the New York police that the documents seized eighteen months ago in a raid on the headquarters of the United Russian Workers of the United States and Canada disclosed a plot to seize the American vessels at sea by placing on them sufficient men to overpower the remainder of crew and divert the vessels to the ports of Soviet Russia. Several arrests were made when the documents were seized and persons implicated in the plot were deported.

THE BROKEN PLEDGES.

BRITAIN'S ANTI-ASIATIC POLICY.

MR. BHARUCHA'S LECTURE.

"Eastern war and Britan's responsibility" was the subject on which Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall spoke last evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall where there was a large audience of Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans. Maulana Shaukat Ali occupied the chair.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

The chairman at the outset said he had not studied the subject of that evening's lecture but he was interested in it, not because he was a Mahomedan but because he was an Indian who loved his home more than any thing. He was as much interested in it as they all. This was a question which could not be mastered by mere newspaper reading but by deep thinking. He could tell them with regard to the question of Khilafat and Jaziratal Arab, that whatever might happen in Mecca, Medina or Constantinople, there would be no place in the East unless England changed her polic completely. He had been thinking and thinking over this question for months and months together. England was the only obstacle in the way of a permanent peace in the East. His brother had been to Europe for a long time and was for about six months in England. He had been going from place to place lecturing wherever he went, but no body listened to him. He went to France and was well received and every body including the Premier gave him a sympathetic hearing. A war may become almost inevitable but if England wanted to stop it she must hear what India was saying to-day. He knew the feelings of the people because, for the last many months, he had been among them.

That very day he met the Prince of Khiva who was putting up at the Orient Hotel and from him he bearnt about the real situation in Khiva, Bokhara and other neighbouring countries. The Prince had fought for the Czar and therefore he was an enemy of the Bolshevists. He was now a dependent upon the Government who gave a petty allowance of Rs. 80 a month. He knew the real situation in Mesopotamia from where many chiefs and notables had been deported. The whole nation was suppressed with the help of the Indian army. And the speaker said it was not impossible that the English might suppress Indians also in the same way with the help of the mercenary forces from Smyrna and Arabia. He could see that the whole of Asia would be at war in the near future and there would be a corridor from Constantinople. In India also there would have been troubles every where had it not been for the restraining influence of Mahatma Gandhi and the Central Khilafat Committee. But in spite of their being called Afghan spies and Bolshevik agents, be assured all those present that they would be the first to oppose any power whether afghan or Bolshevik, that might invade India.

MR. BHARUCHA.

Mr. Bharucha said it was their duty as the citizens of the age, to understand and realize the position of the contry at the present moment. The change that had come about since after the Armistic was going to mature in a war in the East very soon. The pledge given to Indians in 1918 by Mr. Lloyd George, had been broken and Turkey was now actually left at the mercy of the Greek force. If they read independent journals from America and other disinterested countries they would know how mercilessly the Greek soldiers were now killing the Turks and that never in the history of civilization had one nation inflicted such cruelty upon another. The Viceroy, the Colonial Secretary and every other member of the Cabinet said that the British observed the strictest neutrality and what sort of neutrality it was they could realize only when they studied the situation from independent sources. They had learnt not very long ago that Constantinople was in the occupation of the British troops and that Turkish finance was in the hands of the British, and if that was called neutrality then the speaker thought the Dictionary ought to be changed. The other day the Viceroy in reply to the deputation of the Ahmediya Community explained away the whole question by saying that the Deputation of the Indian Moslems was cordially received by the British Cabinet and all their representations were listened to while as a matter of fact the question had been settled before the Deputation reached England. The deputation did not go there to ask too much from the Premier but to ask him to keep the solemn pledge which he had given to the Indian Moslems. In 1914, the world was told that the British entered the war because Germany entered Belgium breaking a solemn pledge. Another war cloud was now hovering before them. If the war actually broke out in Asia Minor the responsibility would be on no other power but the British. France was ready to make a compromise and Italy was ready to follow the right course. It was only the British Power that stood in the way of averting a new trouble from the world. Viscount Curzon had asked the other day in the House of Commons for an assurance that British troops would not be sent to help the Greeks without the consent of the House and Mr. Chamberlain replied that it could not be given. That very day they read a cable to the effect that the Allied Powers were going to suggest terms of compromise both to Greece and Turkey and if Greece did not obey they would exercise their influence over them. Now what this influence was, remained to be understood. Italy wanted peace and France wanted peace and could the Greeks dare to go on oppressing the Turkish people without the help of any other Power? The question seemed to the speaker to be of the making of the British Cabinet, British capitalists and British diplomats. Angora was the defender of the Khilafat to-day; and if Angora was destroyed it would mean the destruction of all Turkey. And the British people would be wholly responsible for any such disaster in the East.

MR. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall said that just before coming to the meeting he was translating from a French newspaper an account of atrocities done by Greek soldiers within two hundred miles of Constantinople, the very capital of Turkey, and he could not help thinking of the immense contempt of Asia implied in England's mere neutrality towards the Greeks after their foul behaviour. Now they all knew he was an Englishman, but he was brought up as a Tory not to have that contempt for Asiatics. This contempt began little more than a generation ago. Gladstone and his following considered Czarist Russia which was the most oppressive nation of the time, to be better allies for England, friends of liberty and progress, than the Turks because the Russians had been baptised. What was the consequence? If they, the Britishers, had kept their old ideals and been the friends of progress in every country but their own they would have got the Russian people on their side. After the collapse of Czardom they could have changed their Oriental policy. But they brought a new element into it in place of Russia. The attitude of Venizelos at the Paris Conference may be thus translated: "I wronged my country and betrayed my king for you, now what are you going to do for me?" They did too much for him, as it has proved. He fell from power. And that was warning No. 2. It was hideous to know what the British had allowed the Greeks to do in Turkey. It made his blood boil. If the Allies wanted to conquer Turkey they could have done so by means of a civilised army. Instead of that they had let loose the bloody Greeks. The speaker asked what the Parsis were going to do at this juncture. They could not deny that they were Asiatics, though some of them might deny that they were Indians. (Shouts of "No, No! We are Indians.")

Continuing the speaker said that he had studied the history of Turkey for the last fifteen or twenty years and when he came out to India he thought he would be able through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" to state such facts and arguments as would unite all India in support of Turkey—and when he said all India he included the British in India. But the majority of the British in India seemed to be utterly indifferent, and the Government of India seemed to go on with just the same old platitudes. He wished to see at any rate all Indian India united for that cause which was the cause of Asia, and therefor he appealed to the Parsi community. In the year 1912 he was living a comfortable country life in England, writing books for his own pleasure and was regarded as a great Oriental authority. Then came the Balkan War, and it roused him from that easy life. In the year 1913 when he came back from Constantinople a member of the Foreign Office warned him in a friendly way that he was ruining his career for a matter which had been prejudged, and that there was no money in it. The speaker could tell them that in the Turkish cause there was no money, but only official contempt and some degree of persecution but there was happiness in it, the happiness of standing up for the oppressed. All that he was saying was by way of comparing the Parsi community with himself. The community till now had held itself aloof on this great Asiatic question. They called Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha extremists. They talked about their interest. Self interest was a good thing. But there was something better than self-interest, and there was something better than what they called patriotism. And that was universal brotherhood. If India was divided against herself and if a section kept itself aloof from other sections how could they go on to universal brotherhood? The Parsis were loyal to the British, his own race, and he was glad of it. But he asked them what would happen if the British went on with their anti-Asiatic policy? At the last meeting of the Third International Lenin who was no fool told the Bolshevists to concentrate their attention on the liberation of India. The speaker knew the Parsis would be the last to wish to see the Bolsheviks in Bombay. Yet that was no dream; it was a possible contingency. He hoped the Parsi community would join with Mahatma Gandhi to prevent it.

SWADESHISM IN BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 28.

Messrs. Rangasamy Iyengar and Satyamurti of Madras addressed a well attended open air meeting this evening under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Setlur. Mr. Iyengar in the course of a passionate speech deprecated the total dependence of Indian on foreigners for all necessaries of life, while Mr. Satyamurti deplored the lukewarm interest evinced by certain section of the Indian people in the institution of the "charka." Mr. Setlur, chairman, before dissolving the meeting outlined a brief scheme for immediate adoption of complete Swadeshism.

NEW HOPE OF IRISH PEACE.

EFFECT OF KING'S BELFAST SPEECH

DESIRE OF IRISH NATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 28.

New hopes of Irish peace have been awakened by the King's appeal at Belfast. Commenting on it the "Freeman's Journal" says that truce is essential in order to give the peacemakers a fair field to realise His Majesty's desires which are equally the desires of the Irish nation.

THEIR MAJESTIES RETURN.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO BELFAST'S SPLENDID WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 28.

When Their Majesties arrived back at Euston they were received by the Premier whom the King informed that he had never received a more splendid welcome in any part of the Empire than in Belfast.

LONDON, June 23.

The King replying to Mr. Lloyd George's greetings on behalf of the Dominions' Premiers yesterday, stated that the imposing ceremonies in Belfast were an unqualified success and nothing could have exceeded the loyal enthusiasm everywhere displayed.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN SIND.

TWO LAKHS FOR SWARAJ FUND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 25.

Vigorous efforts are being made to push forward the Bezwada programme of the All-India Congress Committee throughout Sind. Prof. Vaswani is touring the Upper Sind districts and villages, where the response is now better. Total amount of collections throughout the province for the Tilak Swaraj Fund now amounts to about two lakhs of rupees.

The election of district members to the new provincial Congress Committee under the new constitution have been completed.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell has arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind.

Mr. J. Stuart Milne and Mr. A. K. Graham have left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

The death is announced of the Jam of Nawanagar at Quetta.

SUIT AGAINST DIST. MAGISTRATE.

COMPLAINANT PLEADS FOR TRANSFR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 28.

The joint application filed by Mr. Badrinanath Kapur, Barrister, for transfer of the case under Sections 5 and 6 Motor Vehicles Act brought against him by Major Ferar, District Magistrate, on the ground that he could not expect a fair and impartial trial before any magistrate subordinate to Major Ferar. Mr. Justice Martineau to-day, issued a rule to the Crown to show cause why the case should not be transferred.

Mr. Kapur also filed a complaint yesterday against Major Ferar under Sections 354, 504 and 506 Penal Code stating that the accused loaded his revolver and fired at him because he, the complainant, would not slow down his speed and pass by to make way for the accused's car and that when after firing the complainant got down from his car with a view to avoid repetition of firing accused asked him in a loud threatening voice if he knew who the accused was and on the complainant pleading ignorance triumphantly announced that he was the District Magistrate. Complainant further stated that had the complainant not restraint himself there would have been a breach of the peace as the accused's conduct was vindictive, annoying and insulting and that the accused's act of firing the revolver led the complainant to apprehend that the accused was about to use criminal force towards the complainant.

DELHI-MORADABAD ACCIDENT

SHUTTLE TRAINS AT WORK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

The latest official report on the accident on the Delhi-Moradabad line indicates that of the forty passengers missing seven are ascertained to be safe. Sixteen corpses have been recovered and the fate of the remaining sixteen is still uncertain. It has not yet been possible to arrange for transhipment of passengers owing to the volume of floods, but shuttle trains are working between Moradabad and Amroha.

MONSOON IN CEYLON

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, June 28.

The ordinary monsoon has been reported at sea in the neighbourhood of the Maldives. Very little rain has yet fallen in Ceylon, but the conditions are now rather favourable. The deficit in the rainfall stands between nine and sixteen inches. A few meteors probably in the train of the comet have been seen in Colombo, but there has been nothing in the nature of a shower.

It is Your Privilege

(1) To Become A Congressman
(2) To Subscribe to Swaraj Fund
(3) To Have a "Charka" in Your House

WILL YOU EXERCISE IT TO-DAY
AND
WIN YOUR BIRTHRIGHT

SWARAJYA?

THE NATION *MUST* GET . . . . .
ONE CRORE RUPEES . . . . . .
ONE CRORE CONGRESS MEMBERS . .
AND
20 LAKHS CHARKHAS . . . . . !

By TO-MORROW.

How Everyone can do his bit:—

(1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.
(2) Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.
(3) Propertied men to pay 2½ per cent. of the valuation of their property.
(4) All others to pay not less than four annas each.

PAY A VISIT TO THE CONGRESS OFFICE IN YOUR DISTRICT, TO-DAY—YOU MUST NOT WAIT TILL TO-MORROW—TO ENROL YOURSELF AS A CONGRESSMAN AND CONTRIBUTE YOUR MITE TO THE SWARAJYA FUND. ALSO DO NOT FAIL TO INTRODUCE "CHARKHA" IN YOUR HOUSE.

LET EACH GROUP, EACH CASTE, EACH TRADE AND GUILD AUTOMATICALLY SET ABOUT COLLECTING AND SENDING THE AMOUNTS TO THE PROVINCIAL CENTRES.

BURMA REFORMS BILL

DEBATE IN COMMITTEE STAGE IN LORDS.

COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 28.

In the House of Lords during the Committee Stage of the Burma Bill Lord Islington urged that a committee of enquiry into the franchise and transferred subjects should be established at the earliest possible moment. He declared that he was satisfied that there was nothing to prevent the Committee from reporting in time to enable the constitution of Burma to come into operation during the course of the current year. He asked assurance that no steps would be taken to fetter of prejudice the findings of the committee and that case would not be prejudged or prejudiced by any announcement of any authority in India dealing with the subject matter which would probably come under the committee's consideration.

Lord Clwyd suggested that in view of the present position of Burma, the Government might omit the proviso in the Act fixing the percentage of the elected representatives in Burma at sixty compared with seventy in India.

Lord Sydenham declared that Burma was at present unfit for the application of Government of India Act.

COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

Lord Lytton replying stated that Mr. Montagu intended to appoint a committee on Burma similar to the Southborough Committee and he hoped that it would begin the work as early as possible after the passing of the Bill. Mr. Montagu was in telegraphic correspondence with government of India with regard to the composition of the committee. The Government of India urged the desirability of appointing Mr. White as chairman. Mr. Montagu was disposed to approve the recommendation as he felt it would be difficult to find anyone better qualified for the post especially as Mr. White had fulfilled the office as the President of the Legislative Assembly with such satisfaction in India. Mr. Montagu had not yet decided whether it was desirable to send another member of the committee with parliamentary experience to assist Mr. White. Further composition of the committee was at present under consideration. Every effort would be made to ensure that it would command the confidence of Burma, India and England. Lord Lytton agreed regarding undersirability of publishing the views of the Government of Burma the Government of India or any other authoritative body before they were communicated to the committee. The Government intended that these proposals should be referred to the committee as evidence. It was not intended to make any public pronouncement on the matter before the committee began its work.

"NO CUT AND DRIED AND SCHEME"

Lord Buxton said that the committee of which he was a member attached immense importance to the fact that the commission would go out without prejudice and that their proceedings would be independent of the views held in England or in India. He said he hoped it would be made quite clear that neither the Government of India nor the Government of Burma should submit to the commission a cut and dried scheme which might place the commission in a very difficult position.

Lord Lytton replied that no proposals would be published, but it was impossible to deny right of Government of Burma to express its views. These had been expressed and would be submitted to commission which would be fully empowered to investigate and report to Parliament for or against the views submitted to them by the Government of India or the Government of Burma. Lord Lytton then moved three amendments to those Bill which were agreed to the first substituting "minimum percentage" for "proportion" in Clause One second addition to Sub-section B Clause One making it clear that it would be open to Parliament by a rule on recommendation of the committee to increase the number of legislative councillors in Burma, beyond the minimum of 92 and the third making the annual salary of the members of the Executive Council of Burma Rs. 6,000 similarly to the Punjab and Bihar.

The Committee stage of the Bill then concluded.

INDIAN DIVORCES VALIDITY BILL.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL EXPLAINS OBJECT AND SCOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 28.

In the House of Commons today the Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Indian Divorces Validity Bill. After explaining the circumstances which made the Bill necessary he said it was obvious that great distress of mind must have been caused to individuals and families, who through no fault of their own had contracted unions or secured divorces which they had no reason to suppose were not perfectly valid and legal and that great practical difficulties might arise at any moment in connection with legitimacy and inheritance. Nobody questioned that the correctness of the recent decision would be affirmed but the Legislative Council and the High Courts and the district courts of India had the support of a high authority for their error. The Bill did not seek to raise the question of conferring powers on the Indian courts in future. It accepted the legal position as defined in a recent judgment. The question of future was being considered but the Imperial Government and the Government of India were agreed that it was unnecessary to complicate the present issue. All that the Bill did was to validate the decrees made in the past under the Act of 1869 and to enable courts in India to proceed with and complete trial of suits instituted before the date on which this Bill was passed.

Replying to Sir John Rees the Attorney-General said he thought that the judgment applied equally, whether both or only one of the parties were domiciled in India.

The Bill passed the second reading.

UPPER SILESIAN QUESTION.

LORD CURZON'S RECENT VISIT TO PARIS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS ITS OBJECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., June 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain after statement with reference to Lord Curzon's recent visit to Paris and the steps then decided upon with the object of terminating the Graeco-Turkish conflict, proceeded to refer to the situation in Silesia. He stated that the scheme was approved for the progressive withdrawal of the insurgent and the German forces from the disputed area. Twenty thousand allied troops would, he said, maintain order in the evacuated territory pending Allied decision with regard to the boundaries. The Allied commissioners in Silesia had been invited to submit a joint report with technical assistance, but if this course were impracticable the Allies were prepared to refer the matter to a technical commission in London or Paris in order to assist the Supreme Council in their final decision. The Supreme Council would meet in Boulogne in July to consider this and other matters He concluded by saying that the conversations in Paris were throughout characterised by the greatest friendliness and desire for close cooperation.

NON-COOPERATORS PROHIBITED.

NOT TO ENTER KUNJHAR STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CUTTACK, June 27.

Mr. J. H. Price, Superintendent of Kunjhar State, one of the feudatory states in Orissa, has issued the following notice:—That whereas people of this state are committing many acts being excited by speeches of non-cooperators from outside which is calculated to prove ruinous to the interest of people, and that whereas there can be no doubt that such speeches are trumpet calls to people to break the law and peace, I here by prohibit entry of any non-cooperator within the state. Anyone disobeying this order will be prosecuted.

A NON-CO-OPERATING PLEADER.

ACQUITTED IN THE APPEAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, June 27.

Mr. Dastane, a non-cooperating pleader of Bhusawal, who has suspended his practice, was convicted for picketing but has been acquitted in the appeal to-day, where the prosecution story was held to be untrue. Mr. Dastane had led no evidence. His straightforward statement was believed.

DR. CHOLKAR DISCHARGED

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 28.

Mr. Slaney, City Magistrate, Nagpur, has discharged Dr. M. R. Cholkar, who was prosecuted under Section 124 A, I. P. C. Dr. Cholkar is a private medical practitioner, vice-President of Nagpur Municipal Committee and Secretary of the local Congress Committee.

N. C. O. WORKERS GO TO JAIL CHEERFULLY.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, June 27.

Messrs. Birjumanwari Ramkumar, Ganga Prasad, Ram Govind, Hirakalwar Muneswar, Aklu Mehdi Hasan, Mahabir Dhobi of Siswa have in a Non-Cooperation case been sentenced under Sections 323, 147 read with Section 149 of the I. P. C. to three months' rigorous imprisonment and were ordered under Section 106 to give security for one year. The accused received the sentence calmly and went to jail singing. They were carried in a closed prison motor van.

ARREST OF A HINDU KHILAFAT WORKER.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Pandit Jagadamba Prasad Misra, a preacher of the Bongal Provincial Khilafat Committee, was arrested on the morning of the 23rd instant at his own residence at Barra Bazar on a charge of 124A. of the I. P. C. and taken to the Alipore jail.

The head preacher, Maulvi Mohamed Usman, with two other preachers of the Khilafat Committee, escorted him up to the jail compound. He would have been allowed to be let out on a bail of Rs. 2,500 but he refused to be so released, and went into the jail cheerfully. His case has been fixed for hearing on the 6th July.



Old Royal Scotch Whisky.

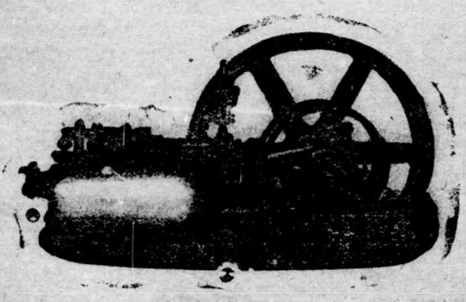
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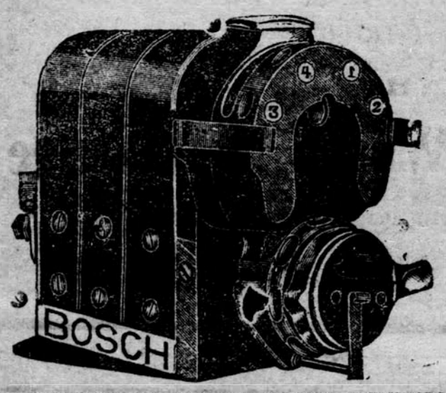
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

An Ounce of Action.

Remarks in the Servant of India on the apology of the Ali Brothers, show me more forcibly than anything else the truth of the statement, that an ounce of action is worth more than tons of speeches. I cannot conceive the possibility of the Servant of India wilfully misunderstanding or misinterpreting the apology. Yet it has devoted to the apology, three paragraphs which betray a hopeless misunderstanding of it. For me it was, and even in the light of the fierce controversy that has raged round it, it remains an object-lesson in the practice of non-co-operation. It is the one act, which will stand as a guiding-star to the straying non-co-operators. They must continually purify themselves even in front of their opponents, and at the risk of their action being mistaken for weakness. In the process of putting themselves in the right, they must not count the cost. That is the implication of following truth for truth's sake. The immediate prospect may appear ever so black, a seeker must relentlessly pursue what he knows to be truth. The Prophet would have lost his hold many a time, had he not thus treated truth as his absolute and final sheet-anchor. Assuming that I gave my advice to the Ali Brothers out of my strength, and they understood and accepted it in their strength the apology will be found to have done as I know it has done, good to the cause of Islam and the country. If, therefore, the last issue of "Young India" has not answered all doubts, I must leave it to time to answer them.

Poverty of Expression.

Similar but less important misunderstanding has arisen regarding my letter to the Moderates. I am amazed at the poverty of expression I betray so often. I am not by any means an indifferent writer. I take great pains to be accurate and plain. And yet I have succeeded in leaving the impression in "a Critic" in the Servant of India, that I except the Moderates to join the non-co-operators in picketing. I do nothing of the kind. Picketing might appear to be co-operators to be too clumsy and too incomplete to commend itself to them. But I thought, that they would help the temperance cause in their own way, i.e. by immediately abolishing the drink shops. It is the least they owe to the country. Daily, as the heat of the picketing is increasing, the pickets come in for the attentions of the keepers of liquor shops and of their customers. I understand, that two pickets were struck by some ruffians and had their heads broken in Ahmedabad. These brave men now daily appear at their post with bandaged heads. A volunteer was slapped in the presence of a crowd in Bombay, and he stood his ground firmly but did not retaliate. Such instances must multiply, as the effect of picketing is felt by the sellers of spirituous liquors. It is impossible to stop this reform, even though pickets lose their lives in the performance of their duty. The work must continue, so long as there are enough young men and women found ready to take up picketing, and so long as they are ready to risk their lives without retaliating. It was because I was aware of the danger, that I appealed to the patriotism of the Moderates with a view to abolishing at a stroke all drink-shops, and thus saving young men and young women from injury to limb or life. It grieves me, therefore, to find that I failed in my letter to carry the point home. I am aware, that at some future date temperance reform will come. It is small comfort to a man whose house is on fire, that appliances are in course of preparation to deal with such fires.

British v. Other Governments.

"Observer" in the "Times of India" asks me some questions pertaining to the movement. I am sorry, I have not been able to answer them earlier. They would have escaped me, had not a friend sent me the cutting. "Observer" asks, whether the British "is not a better Government than the Mogul and the Mahatma." I must dare to say, that the Mogul and the Maratha Governments were better than the British in that the nation as a whole was not so emasculate or so improverished as it is today. We were not the Pariahs of the Mogul or the Maratha Empire. We are Pariahs of the British Empire.

What should Parsis' do?

"Observer" next asks:—

"Are the Parsis to ask their children to leave Government and aided schools, when no provision is made for National Schools adapted to meet the special requirements of the Parsis? Are the Parsi lawyers to boycott law-courts, and starve their families? Are the Parsis to give up their lucrative vocations, and devote themselves to spinning yarn, for three annas a day? The three annas per day will not suffice to pay their daily bill for soda water, let alone whisky and soda. Or, should the Parsis give up their present dress, which is more European than Asiatic, and go back to the days of their ancestors, who used to put on pyjamas with legs wide enough to carry a dozen fowl? Is it possible, thus to set back the hand of time? Will Mr. Gandhi be so good as to give a convincing reply to these queries?"

Parsis are the pioneers in matters educational. They need not withdraw a single child from the present schools. They need only to rid themselves of the infatuation for degrees, and they can to-day disaffiliate all their schools. They have money enough to pay for their special education. Parsi lawyers, if they boycott law courts, are I know, resourceful enough to turn their attention to commerce, which is a speciality with the Parsis, if indeed they will not care to join the national service. They and the nation will be the better for the able Parsi lawyers' renunciation. No one, certainly no Parsi is expected to give up any lucrative calling not calculated to uphold the prestige of this Government, and to take up spinning instead. But every Parsi with leisure is expected to devote his or her leisure hours to spinning for the sake of the nation. Thus, there is no question of the Parsis giving up their soda. But those who take intoxicating drinks, will benefit themselves and the nation by total abstinence. Parsis need not give up their present style of dress, so long as the cloth is handspun and handwoven. But they will lose nothing by reverting to the ancient simplicity of their forefathers. The old Parsi dress was designed to fit the Indian climate. The European style is ugly and utterly unsuitable for Indian conditions. Only their insularity and unimaginativeness have made the English retain their English style in India, even though they admit that it is most uncomfortable for this climate. I venture to think, that thoughtless imitation is no sign of progress. Nor is every reversion to old habits tantamount to "setting back the hand of time." Retracing a hasty or erroneous step is surely a sign of progress. And it is contended, that during the past hundred years, we have taken many a faulty step. Before, therefore, we can move forward, we must go many steps back to find ourselves on the right track. We lost the way, and I invite "Observer", and all other Parsis to hasten back to the point, where we strayed from the right path.—"Young India."



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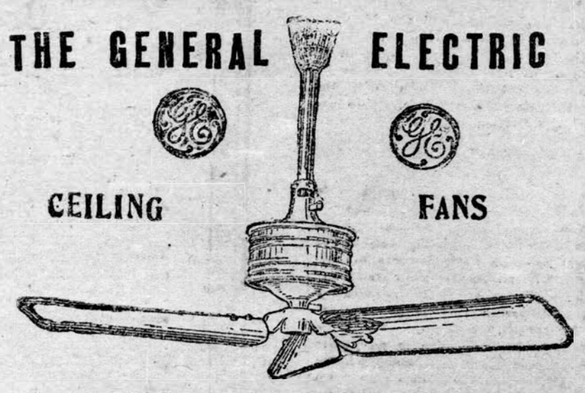
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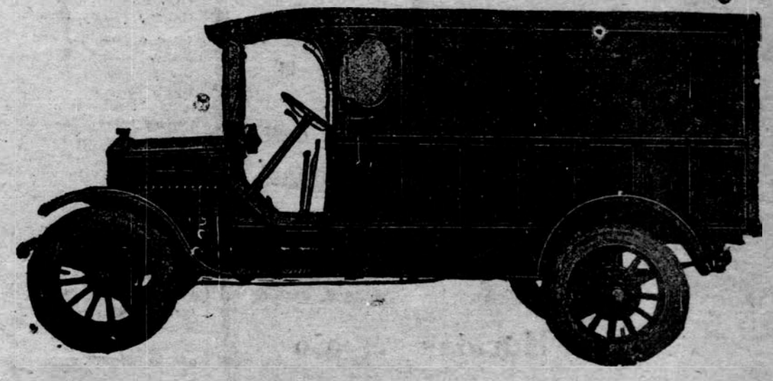
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